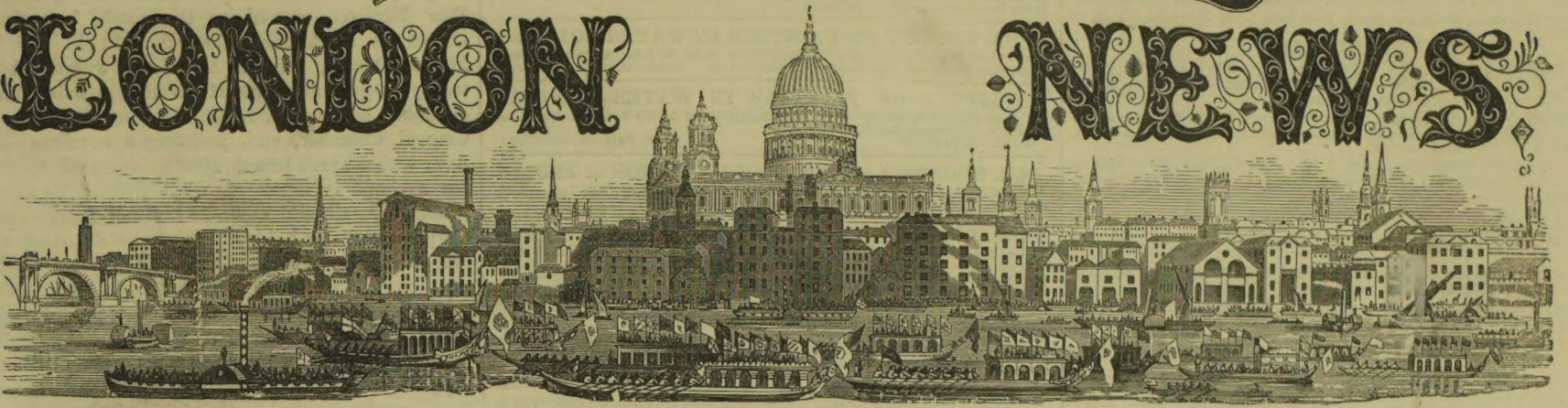


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

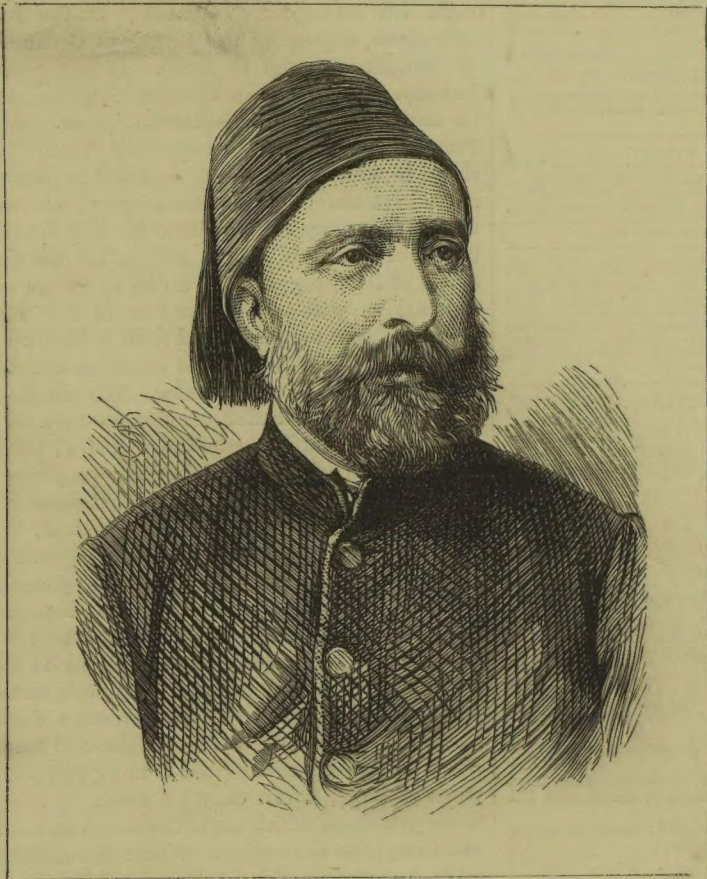


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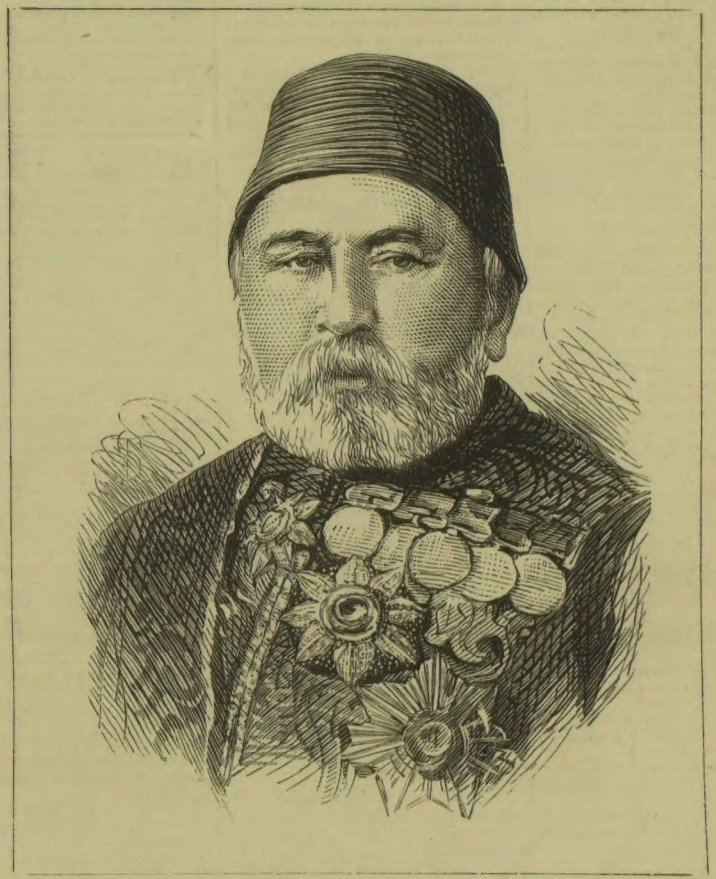
No. 1926.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876.

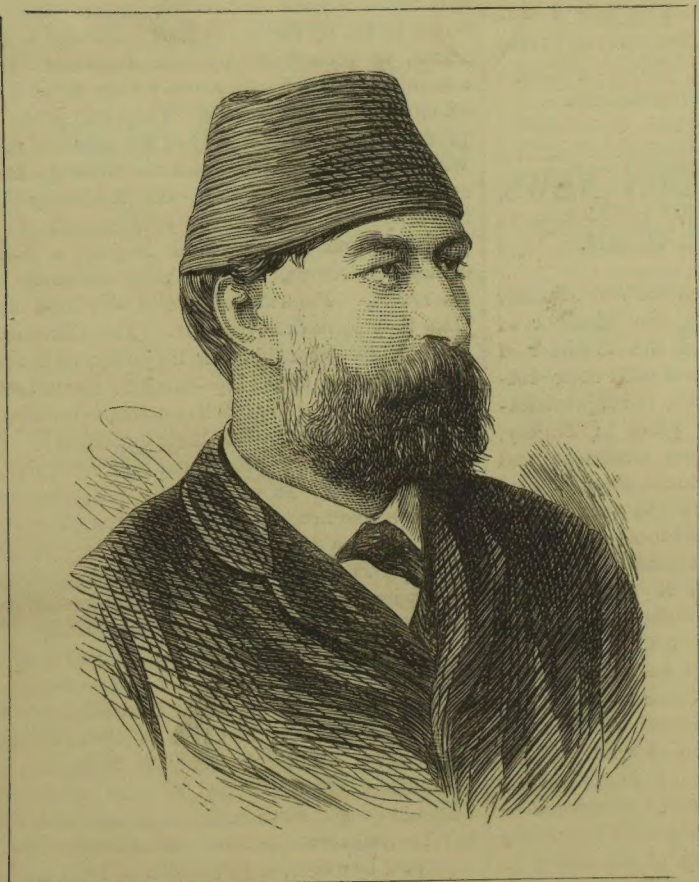
WITH SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



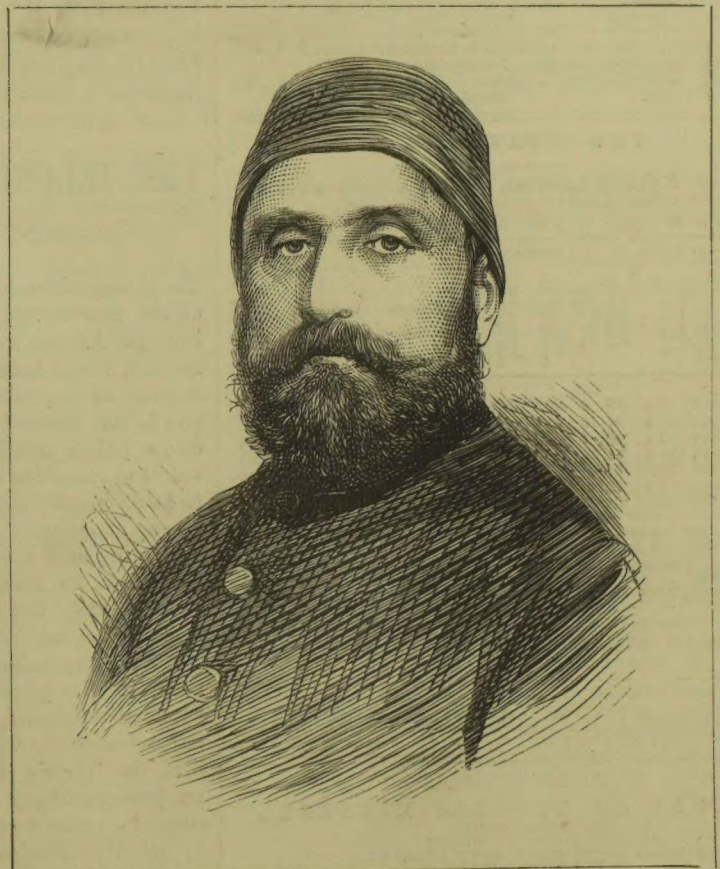
MIDHAT PASHA, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.



HUSSEIN AVNI PASHA, MINISTER OF WAR.



HALIL SHERIF PASHA, MINISTER OF JUSTICE.



MOHAMED RUSCHDI PASHA, GRAND VIZIER OF TURKEY.

THE ASSASSINATIONS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at Westleigh, Lymm, Cheshire, the wife of Thomas Grundy, of a daughter.  
On the 17th inst., at St. George's-hill, Lady L. Egerton, of a daughter.  
On the 17th inst., at Chapel-street, Park-lane, Lady Margaret Strutt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Canterbury Cathedral, A. M. Watkin, Esq., only son of Sir E. W. Watkin, M.P., of Northenden, Cheshire, to Catherine Elizabeth Payne Smith, eldest daughter of the Dean of Canterbury.  
At St. Paul's, Hammersmith, the Rev. Henry Hayman, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Hoxton, to Mary Laura, youngest daughter of Sidney A. Lindeman, Esq., of The Grove, Hammersmith.  
At St. Stephen's, South Kensington, G. M. S. Douglas, Esq., Royal Marine Artillery, to Elizabeth B. (Eba), third daughter of the late Sir W. Atherton, M.P., H.M. Attorney-General.

DEATHS.

At the Everdon Rectory, Daventry, the Rev. H. Luxmoore, in his 83rd year.  
On April 30, at Knud Fontein, district of Middelburg, Cape of Good Hope, George Grey, M.D., F.G.S., aged 45.  
On the 16th inst., at Hanover-square, W., Sir Thomas Henry, Chief Magistrate, Bow-street Police Court, in his 70th year.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 25.**  
Feast of Trinity.  
Accession of Charles I., King of Wurtemberg.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. J. V. Fovah; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. G. C. Bell, Head Master of Marlborough College.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Manchester.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Canon Perowne; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Barry (seventh Boyle lecture).  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Manchester, Dr. Fraser; 7 p.m., the Dean of York, the Hon. Dr. Augustus Duncombe.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.  
St. Saviour's, Oxford-street, 11 a.m., the Bishop of Rochester (for the Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb).  
**MONDAY, JUNE 26.**  
London Orphan Asylum, Watford, elections, Cannon-street Hotel.  
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (General Stone on the Circumnavigation of Lake Nyanza by M. Gessi; Mr. R. B. Shaw, on Eastern Turkistan; and Captain J. S. Hay, on the District of Akem, West Africa).  
Royal College of Physicians, 5 p.m., (Harveian Oration by Sir Wm. Jenner, Bart.).  
Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m.  
Home for Foreign Governesses, Davies-street, concert at Mrs. Freake's, 1, Cromwell-houses.  
Caledonian Asylum and Hospital, grand ball, Willis's Rooms.  
Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club Match.  
Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club Match, from Lowestoft to Yarmouth.  
**TUESDAY, JUNE 27.**  
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, St. Paul's Cathedral, holy communion, 11 a.m., sermon by the Bishop of Oxford.  
Society of Engineers, meeting at Small-Arms Company's Works, Old Ford, Bow, 1.30 p.m.  
British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, Clapton, annual meeting, 2 p.m.  
Association for Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, examinations at Grosvenor House, 3 p.m.  
Musical Union, 3 p.m.  
Statistical Society, anniversary, 7.45.  
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Hyde Clarke on the Worship of Siva in Central America; papers by Mr. J. Bell, Mr. J. Park Harrison, Dr. Gillespie, and Mr. Rich; Exhibition of Remains from the Bed of the Avon, by Miss A. W. Buckland).  
Boston Annual Horse, Dog, and Poultry Show (two days).  
Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, summer festival.  
Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, bazaar at Knightsbridge Barracks, under patronage of Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne.  
**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.**  
Adult Orphan Institution, morning concert, Dudley House.  
Licensed Victuallers' School, anniversary dinner, Alexandra Park, 4.  
Races: Newcastle Summer Meeting and Odiham.  
**THURSDAY, JUNE 29.**  
St. Peter the Apostle.  
Infant Orphan Asylum, Wainstead, forty-ninth anniversary (the Earl of Shrewsbury in the chair).  
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.  
British Orphan Asylum, Slough, distribution of prizes (Bishop Claughton in the chair).  
Richmond Horticultural Society Show, Richmond Park.  
Torbay Horticultural Show, Torquay (two days).  
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m., conversation.  
Royal Academy, election of Academicians.  
Colchester Poultry and Pigeon Show.  
Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, anniversary, Willis's Rooms, 3 (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).  
Stockbridge Races.  
**FRIDAY, JUNE 30.**  
Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.  
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.  
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. T. Blashill on the Architect and the Pupil).  
The Royal Academy's Soirée, Burlington House.  
**SATURDAY, JULY 1.**  
Princess Alice married to Prince Louis of Hesse, 1862.  
Review of Volunteers in Hyde Park by the Prince of Wales.  
Leeds Athletic Club annual sports begin.  
Royal Mersey Yacht Club: matches.  
Royal London Yacht Club: matches.  
Erith Yacht Club: matches.  
United Hospitals Athletic Sports, Little-bridge.  
Races: Carlisle, Newmarket July Meeting, Sutton Park.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Force.	Direction.			
June 24	30.004	55.2	42.4	65	6	49.7	66.8	W. SW.	262	.000	
25	29.818	55.9	45.4	77	10	47.9	64.3	SSW.	232	.500	
26	29.836	53.3	42.5	67	7	49.0	61.8	WNW. SW.	280	.005	
27	29.826	54.7	52.4	63	10	48.9	59.8	SSW. SW.	354	.005	
28	30.056	56.7	58.6	54	—	51.9	68.8	WSW.	158	.000	
29	30.092	59.9	62.5	78	5	47.1	76.3	SSW. S.	200	.000	
30	29.979	69.3	53.1	58	3	55.7	80.8	E. ESE.	359	.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.021 29.861 29.806 29.863 30.014 30.127 30.023  
Temperature of Air .. 58.0° 60.5° 55.1° 56.7° 59.0° 62.1° 75.1°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 51.8° 53.8° 50.2° 54.4° 51.5° 57.9° 63.8°  
Direction of Wind .. .. . S. WNW. SW. W. S. SE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 11 14	5 4	5 30	6 18	6 44	7 10	7 34
8 0	8 26	8 54	9 20	9 46	10 12	10 38

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW PROGRAMME.  
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.  
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.  
Every Night, at Eight: Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Fautouls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes (the most luxurious and commodious in London), 22 12s. 6d. and 21 12s. 6d. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No fees. No charge for programmes. No charge for booking seats.

**EXHIBITION IN FINLAND.**—The GENERAL EXHIBITION IN FINLAND for Art, Industry, Agriculture, and Public Instruction, will take place in HELSINGFORS, from JULY 1 till SEPT. 15, this year. From Aug. 30 till Sept. 5 the SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY for AGRICULTURE IN FINLAND will also meet in that City, when an Exhibition of Domestic Animals, Dairy Produce, &c., will be held there.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
THE EIGHTY-SIXTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

**MR. GEORGE LANDSEER'S EXHIBITION OF INDIAN DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES.** with Trophies. Open Daily from Ten o'Clock, at 148, NEW BOND-STREET. Admission, One Shilling.

**H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR IN INDIA.**  
MR. SIMPSON'S SKETCHES, "INDIA SPECIAL," cannot remain on View later than the end of JUNE, the Gallery being required for the Exhibition of Drawings by EIJAH WALTON.—BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

**BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.** consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, and a Series of Implements, Materials, Blocks, Plates, &c., to illustrate the Processes of Line and Wood Engraving and Etching. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT F. McNAIL, Sec.

**DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM.** with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**ROYAL GARDEN PARTY AT CHISWICK.**—Painted by L. DESANGES. ON VIEW.—48, Great Marlborough-street. Ten to Six. Admission, One Shilling. W. BELL, Secretary.

**CRYSTAL PALACE. — PICTURE GALLERY.**—Open all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

**THE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—Sole Lessee, Mrs. John Wood.—LES DANICHEFF.—This famous Comedy-Drama, the only great success of the Parisian Season, Every Evening, at 8.30, by the entire Company of the Théâtre de l'Opéra, where it has been played to crowded houses for 145 nights. Box-office open daily from Nine till Five.

**HOME, SWEET HOME, an Original Drama** by B. L. Farjeon, adapted from his Christmas Story entitled "Bread and Cheese and Kisses," at Eight on MONDAY, JUNE 20, and following Evenings.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

**MUSICAL UNION.—GRAND MATINEE** at Three NEXT TUESDAY.—Septets of Beethoven and Hummel. Solos, Violin, Violoncello, and Piano, by Auer, Jaell, Lasserre, Radcliffe, Hutchins, Du Brucq, Von Harte, Jekaway, Lazarus, and Hollander. Vocalist, Madie Redeker. Tickets, 7s. 6d., to be had of J. Lucas and Co., and Olivier's, Bond-street; and Austin, St. James's Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance.—Director, Professor Ella.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—NINTH CONCERT, MONDAY, JUNE 26, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Overture, "Calm sea and Prosperous Voyage" (Mendelssohn); Concerto for Violin (Max Bruch)—Violin, M. Leopold Auer; Symphony in C minor (Beethoven); Overture, "Die Meistersinger von Nuremberg" (Wagner). Madame Boddia-Pyne (late Miss Louisa Pyne—her first appearance for five years), and Mr. Edward Lloyd. Stalls, Area or Balcony, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, Reserved seats, 7s.; Balcony Unreserved, 5s.; Area or Gallery, 2s. 6d.

**MR. WALTER MACFARREN'S MORNING CONCERT.**  
ST. JAMES'S HALL, SATURDAY, JULY 1, at Three o'Clock. Mozart's Trio for Piano, Clarinet, and Viola; Walter Macfarren's Sonata in D for Piano and Violin, and Suite de Pieces for Piano; Mendelssohn's Duet in A for two Pianos, and W. Steingate Bennett's Sextet. Artists:—Mrs. Osgood and Mr. W. H. Cummings, M. Sinton, F. Amor, Lazarus, A. Burnett, W. Pettit, White, Walter Macfarren, and his pupil, Miss Kate Seel. Conductor, Signor Randegger.

**HAMILTON'S OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA, Daily** at Three and Eight.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—First Appearance in England of ROY SIMLA, the celebrated Indian Tambo Wallah, who will give his Novel Musical Performance. Reserved seats, 4s. and 3s.; Unreserved, 2s. and 1s.

**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.**  
Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight; Every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 4s.—St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 24, contains:—

The Race for the Gold Cup at Ascot.  
"At the Telegraph Board."  
Prize Bull-dogs at the Alexandra Palace.  
Starting for the Prince of Wales's Medal at the Westward-Ho Golf Meeting.  
A Portrait of Mr. Gye.  
A Dramatic Performance at the Curragh.  
Meeting of Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots (a double-page Engraving).  
Longchamps, 1876: Sketches on the Grand Prix Day.  
By-the-Bye.  
The Cautious Critic.  
Circular Notes. Golf at Westward-Ho. Devon Wrestling. Turfiana, by "Skylark." Art Notices. Operas and New Pieces at the Theatres. Famous Attresses of the Past Century.—II. Mrs. Abington. Cricket, Athletics, and Aquatics, by "Exon." The Bull-dogs at the Alexandra Palace. Chess. The Cobham Sale, by "Amphion." With all the Sporting, Dramatic, Musical, and Athletic News of the Week.  
Office, 148, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

There is no Extra Supplement given with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS this week; but our Issue for July 1 will include, as an Extra Supplement, Gratis, TWO FINELY-TINTED ENGRAVINGS, called "MORNING" and "EVENING," being facsimiles of Panel Decorations by HUBERT HERKOMER.  
Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876.

The assassination of Hussein Avni Pasha, the War Minister of the new Sultan, of Raschid Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the wounding of the Minister of Marine, whilst holding a Cabinet Council with their colleagues, at the residence of Midhat Pasha, the representative in the Cabinet of the Reforming party in Turkey, draws public attention back to Moslem traditions and habits of the olden times. Their Ministerial changes used to be frequently thus accomplished, and the substitution of one line of policy for another not seldom implied the strangling or the decapitation of the Minister in power. It is by no means certain—indeed, it strikes many shrewd and impartial minds as unlikely—that the tragical event at Constantinople which occurred last Thursday se'nnight had its origin in any political motive. It is given out by the Grand Vizier as a crime of personal vengeance, and it cannot be denied that all the circumstances by which it was accompanied tend to confirm the Vizier's allegation. A man of impracticable temper—a military man in the employ of Government—smarting under a sense of degradation inflicted upon him by the War Minister for the correction of his laxity in obeying orders, conceives a project of deadly revenge. As soon as he has been released from the imprisonment to which he had been subjected with a view to coerce the

stubbornness of his refusal to proceed upon the mission to which he had been appointed in a distant part of the Empire, he makes his way to the country residence of the War Minister, armed to the teeth, but, finding him absent at a Cabinet Council held in the house of Midhat Pasha, retraces his steps, watches his opportunity, represents himself to the guards as an Aide-de-Camp bearing an important message, stalks into the Council Chamber, and, pointing a revolver at Hussein Avni within arm's length, shoots him dead upon the spot. An attempt is made by those present to intercept his retreat. Again and again he fires his weapon, or uses the dagger which he holds in his left hand. Such a crime as this can hardly be reconciled with a premeditated political purpose. Several stories have been put forth by the enemies of Midhat Pasha, agents of the press in distant European capitals, to connect that Minister with the sanguinary deed, without further authentic evidence in support of their representations than the fact that Midhat Pasha profits by the death of his rival. It is plain that his surviving colleagues do not suspect him of the alleged treachery; and, as no sufficient reason has been adduced in support of the imputation, we feel ourselves bound to dismiss it as a calumny.

The crime of Major Hassan Bey—for that was the name of the assassin—can hardly be said to have furthered any political design. The last we hear of Midhat Pasha is that he has already given up as impracticable his attempt to elaborate, at the request of his colleagues, a plan for instituting at Constantinople a representative Council of State. It was pretty distinctly foreseen by many that Western notions were ill adapted to harmonise with Oriental traditions and precedents. Personal Government, especially when it takes the shape in which it has been moulded in Moslem countries, must remain a despotism *pur et simple*; for, although it may be modified in this or that instance, by moral restraints, it will not, in the nature of things, admit of legal regulations. So far as we are aware, history presents us with no illustration of any such anomaly, Midhat Pasha may have had faith in his own skill to overcome the difficulties which he would encounter in reducing his abstract notions to practice. His murdered colleague, Hussein Pasha, ridiculed the idea as born of enthusiasm. Others of the Sultan's advisers looked at it askance. We are not surprised to hear that the projector himself has abandoned it as impracticable. It was possible for him, as Governor of one of the Turkish provinces, to conduct his Administration on the plan which he recommended for the empire, and to have done so with marked success. But he forgot that an autocratic ruler may, if so disposed, of his own good pleasure associate himself with others in the government of his people under any conditions he may choose to lay down, albeit that he cannot by mere force of Constitutional law inspire in other Governors a similar desire, or excite in their minds a like enlightened motive. No; if Turkey is to be saved (that is to say, in a Mahommedan point of view), it can only be saved by the operation of those principles which made it what it was. The sword is one thing, law is another. Where the sword claims to set aside law at pleasure Constitutional Government is quite out of the question.

We do not apprehend that the fearful scene in the council chamber at Constantinople will very seriously affect the line of policy contemplated by the Sultan's advisers. They are evidently not intent—and perhaps they are right—upon reorganising the machinery of Turkish rule upon a basis of Western ideas. Their present aim seems to be, by the use of such authority as they can command, to press home in their disaffected provinces such administrative reforms as may take from foreign Powers all excuse for interference. They will probably do this as promptly and as effectually as the case will admit of. They will try, no doubt, to conform their government to the reforms recommended in the Andrassy Note. Such, it may be reasonably conjectured, is the advice pressed upon them by her Majesty's Ministers. One cannot, of course, foretell with certainty what will be the result. For awhile matters may look more promising than they have done of late. The Christian subjects of the Sultan—a considerable majority, be it remembered, of the population of Turkey—may be treated politically more fairly, and socially with less contumely, than has hitherto been within the range of their experience. But, even if it should be so, the improvement will carry with it no pledge of perpetuity. It will merely postpone the difficulties which it cannot remove. For the present it may avert war. For a time it may baffle foreign intrigues, and give to Turkey a semblance of independent authority. But who knows what may happen before the end of another month? Who can tell what lives may be suddenly cut off?—what Administrative changes may be abruptly brought to a close?—what reverses there may be of the political forces now in conflict one with another? That which begins in chaos is not very likely to mature into order. Stable government is seldom introduced or established by a criminal effusion of blood. The main outlines of the Eastern Question are just what they were before the assassinations at Midhat's residence. This comfort, however, is to be derived from the postponement by events of an ultimate settlement. That which is decaying will, perhaps, be pacifically displaced by that which is growing stronger; and it is to be devoutly, and not



irrationally, hoped that by the time the Turks feel themselves unable to maintain their ascendancy on the western side of the Bosphorus the Christians will have become qualified, both as to numbers, knowledge, and civilisation, to hold in trust for the good of Europe the territory wrested from Christendom by the arms of the Othman.

### THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove to the Glassalt Shiel on Saturday last. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral Castle by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, of Crathie. The Queen, before leaving the Highlands, made excursions to the Linn of Quich and other places on Deeside.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice left Balmoral, on Wednesday, for the south. The Queen drove to Ballater, where a guard of honour of the 1st Royal Scots, under the command of Captain Cunningham, was in attendance. Her Majesty travelled in the customary manner by the usual route, dining at Perth station, and arrived at Windsor Castle on Thursday morning.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne was celebrated, on Tuesday, at Windsor and the naval and military stations, with the customary rejoicings.

The second state ball at Buckingham Palace is fixed for Tuesday, July 4.

The Queen has approved of the 17th Lancers being in future designated "The 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers," the Duke of Cambridge to be Colonel-in-Chief; and the 77th Foot being designated "The 77th (East Middlesex), or the Duke of Cambridge's Own Regiment of Foot."

### STATE CONCERT.

By command of the Queen, a state concert was given, on Wednesday evening, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, attended by their suite and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. The Duke of Connaught was present at the concert. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were unable to attend, in consequence of the death of his Royal Highness Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg, Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee, Prince Hassan Pasha, and Count and Countess Gleichen were invited to the concert. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the palace and a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain, and attended by the great officers of state, the Mistress of the Robes, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household in waiting, entered the saloon at half-past ten o'clock, when the concert immediately commenced. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of black poulte de soie covered in tulle, with draperies of black satin and Chantilly lace, bordered in aile de corbeau embroidery and fringe; corsage of satin to correspond. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order. The following artistes were engaged:—Mlle. Titiens, Albani, and Zare Thalberg, Madame Patey, Signori Carpi, Rota, Flotow, and Campanini, and Messrs. Santley, John Thomas, and W. Pettit. The band and chorus (consisting of upwards of 160 performers) were selected from the Italian Opera, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, together with her Majesty's private band. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. Invitations were issued to the Corps Diplomatique and to about 1000 distinguished persons. Court mourning was worn, as it will also be at the concert on Wednesday next.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their children, arrived at Marlborough House, on Monday, from New Lodge, Windsor Forest. The Duke of Connaught visited their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George and Princess Louise of Wales, visited the collection of objects brought by the Prince from India, at the Indian Museum, South Kensington. The Prince and Princess went to Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-lane. The Princess visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess gave a dinner at Marlborough House to his Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., at which the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and other distinguished persons were present. The band of the Grenadier Guards and the Hungarian band were in attendance. The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, went to the Horse Show at the Alexandra Palace on Wednesday. The Princess, with Princesses Louise and Victoria, was present at the Royal Botanical Society's fête, Regent's Park. The Duke of Connaught dined with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and afterwards accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the state concert at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess paid a visit to the Empress Eugénie and Prince Napoleon at Chiselhurst on Thursday. His Royal Highness will contribute £500 to the fund for the establishment of a bishopric in Cornwall, payment of the amount to be spread over a period of five years.

The Hon. Mrs. Coke has succeeded Lady Emily Kingscote as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

King George of Hanover, with Princess Frederica, left London on Saturday last on his return to the Continent. The Duke of Connaught and other Royal personages took leave of his Majesty and the Princess at Victoria station, whence they travelled to Dover, and crossed to Paris, proceeding thence, via Paris, to Pierrefitte, en route to Barège.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Marquis and the Duchess of Argyll, opened, last Saturday, the new school buildings which have been erected for the mother parish of Kensington, whose schools have enjoyed the patronage of every Sovereign since their establishment in the seventeenth century. The Princess, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, opened a bazaar which was held in the house and grounds of No. 1, Addison-road, Kensington, on Tuesday, in aid of the fund for the improvement of St. James's Church, Notting-hill. Her Royal Highness will lay the foundation-stone of the new wing of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, next month.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn performed the annual inspection of her Majesty's body guard of the Yeoman of the Guard on Tuesday in the garden of St. James's Palace.

Prince Leopold has been present at the festivities in connection with the Oxford Commemoration during the week.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with the officers of the 12th Lancers at their annual regimental dinner on Monday at Willis's Rooms.

Entertainments have been given by the Austrian Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the

Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Earl and Countess Sydney, the Countess of Denbigh, the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, the Earl and Countess of Ilchester, the Earl and Countess of Egmont, the Earl and Countess of Rosse, the Earl and Countess of Ducie, Earl and Countess Delawarr, Viscount and Viscountess Halifax, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lady Olive Guinness, Lady Molesworth, and Lord and Lady Wolverson.

The marriage of the Earl of Morley and Miss Margaret Holford, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Stayner Holford, took place on Saturday last, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress composed of ivory-white duchesse satin, the skirt draped en tablier, with corsage and train trimmed with Brussels point lace and orange-blossoms. She wore a couronne of orange-blossoms, fastened by stars of diamonds and pearls, and the tulle veil was attached to the hair by bouquets of the same bridal flowers. The jewels worn were pearls and diamonds and pearl necklace. The eight bridesmaids were the Misses Evelyn and Alice Holford (sisters of the bride), Lady Katherine Parker (sister of the bridegroom), the Ladies Mary and Mabel Lindsay, Miss Violet Lindsay, Miss Georgina Hale and Miss Villiers Lister. They were dressed alike, in ivory-coloured muslin dresses, trimmed with lace and pale-blue sashes, and bonnets with blue feathers to match. The Earl of Camperdown was best man. The religious ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, Canon of Windsor and Domestic Chaplain to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. David Kitcat, M.A., Rector of Weston Birt, Gloucestershire, and the Rev. Percival Hartley, Rector of Stavely, Yorkshire. The breakfast was given at Dorchester House, Mr. Holford's mansion in Park-lane, after which the Earl and Countess of Morley took their departure for the Great Western Railway, en route to Lockinge House, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's seat, in Berkshire, to pass the honeymoon. The bride's travelling costume was of fauvelotte faille, with over-dress and small mantle of cachemire of a lighter tint, embroidered with the same shades, relieved with blue, and bonnet to match. The bridal presents were numerous and of great value.

### THE TURKISH MINISTRY.

Another shocking crime has taken place in the seat of Government at Constantinople. On Thursday week, in the evening, while the Ministers of State forming the new Sultan's Government were sitting together in the Council-Chamber, a person named Hassan, who had been an officer in the army, forced his entrance into the room and killed Hussein Avni Pasha, the Minister of War, with a shot from a revolver. The others attempting to seize him, he shot dead the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mohammed Raschid Pasha, and two of the attendant officers. The Minister of Marine, Ruschid Pasha, was wounded, but not dangerously. We give the portraits of four members of the Ministry.

Mohammed Ruschid Pasha Musterdgim, the Grand Vizier, is known amongst the Turks as "The Translator," having translated several military works for the use of the Turkish army. He has held the office of Grand Vizier several times, besides other important offices in the Government.

The late Hussein Avni Pasha, Minister of War, had held the same office on several former occasions. His longest tenure of office was during the Grand Vizierate of the late A'ali Pasha, on whose death, and the consequent accession to power of Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, he was sent into exile, but was recalled on the fall of Mahmoud, and has now fallen a victim to assassination from motives of personal revenge.

Midhat Pasha, Minister without portfolio, was the principal originator or instigator of the project for the dethronement of the late Sultan. He is considered to be the ablest Turkish Minister at the present day. He has been Governor of Bulgaria, and subsequently of the province of Bagdad, where he showed capacities much above the usual average of Turkish officials, and did a great deal to improve the condition of that province. He then succeeded Mahmoud Nedim Pasha as Grand Vizier in 1872. He did not, however, hold that important office long, but was removed, it is said, in consequence of his remonstrating against the extravagance of the palace, since which period he has been out of favour. Perhaps the best we can say of Midhat Pasha is that he is the least affluent of contemporary Turkish statesmen.

Halil Sherif Pasha has been successively Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador at Vienna, and Chief Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Midhat Pasha. He belongs to the advanced European school, and is certainly, after Midhat, the ablest man in Turkey. He is married to a daughter of the late Mustapha Fazyil Pasha, brother of the Khedive. Madame Halil Sherif Pasha was educated by English governesses, and is not in the least like a Turkish lady. She has in her service English companion, lady's-maid, coachmen, and tiger, and she somewhat scandalised Ottoman society by visiting the English Embassy, in company with her husband, and taking luncheon with the Ambassador and Lady Elliot.

The four portraits we have engraved are copied from the photographs taken by Abdullah Frères, of Constantinople.

The Grand Vizier has telegraphed to the Turkish representatives abroad the following additional particulars respecting the crime above mentioned:—

"The assassin Hassan, on entering the council chamber in which the Ministers were assembled, held in one hand a poniard and in the other a revolver, with which he fired at the Minister of War. When the other persons present endeavoured to seize him he fired upon the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Marine, upon Ahmed Agha, a servant of his Highness Midhat Pasha, and subsequently upon Chukri Bey, an officer of marine and an aide-de-camp, who also tried to stop the murderer. The Minister of War, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chukri Bey, and Ahmed Agha are dead. Finally, this furious madman could not be arrested by the soldiers who hurried to the spot before he had killed one and wounded another of their number."

Hassan, the assassin of the two Turkish Ministers, was hanged on Saturday morning. The appointments held by the deceased Ministers were filled up on the same day. Safvet Pasha has been named Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Abdul-Kerim Pasha Minister of War. Halil Sherif Pasha is Minister of Justice. There are rumours of dark suspicion respecting the assassinations; but it is scarcely right to mention them until they are somewhat confirmed.

Storms of thunder, lightning, and rain passed over various parts of the country on Wednesday. At Blackburn a weaver and his wife, named Hall, who were passing through a field near the town in the evening, were struck by lightning. The woman was killed, and her husband was so much injured that his recovery is regarded as doubtful. During the progress of a thunderstorm at Newton, in the evening, one of the boys at the Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association's Farm was killed by lightning. He was walking across some fields carrying milk-cans, when he was struck and killed instantaneously. The clogs he was wearing were torn from his feet.

### KING GEORGE OF HANOVER.

King George and Princess Frederica of Hanover, after a visit of nearly five weeks to England, took their departure on Saturday afternoon for France. Early in the forenoon the King received several Royal visitors at Claridge's Hotel. The Duke of Connaught came shortly after one o'clock, and was soon joined by the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary Adelaide, and the Duke of Teck: they stayed to luncheon with the King and Princess. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne also called at the hotel, and took leave of his Majesty and his daughter. At half-past three the King and Princess, after thanking Mr. and Mrs. Claridge for their attention during their stay at the hotel, drove in one of the Queen's carriages to the Victoria terminus of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, attended by Countess Bremer, Baron Pawel Rumminger, and M. Knip. Baron Hodenberg and General Dammers preceded the King and his daughter to the railway station, to see the arrangements made for his Majesty's reception. A little before four o'clock the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck and the Duchess of Teck, with three of their children, Lord Sydney, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and several ladies and gentlemen, arrived at the Victoria station to bid farewell to the King and Princess. Major Dickson, M.P., one of the directors of the company, was present to receive his Majesty. The train—under the personal charge of Mr. Mortimer Harris, manager of the line, Mr. V. Hill, outdoor superintendent, and Mr. Kirtley, locomotive engineer—started at four and arrived on the Admiralty Pier at Dover a few minutes before six. The Royal party embarked on board the London, Chatham, and Dover Company's mail-steamer Samphire, Captain Pittock, which had been specially fitted up for their accommodation, and reached Calais shortly after nine, going on then to Paris.

### SKETCHES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Our Special Artists who furnish the Illustrations of the American Centennial Exhibition have also found employment for their sketch-books and pencils in the proceedings of "Decoration Day" and in some ordinary features of city life at Philadelphia. Tuesday, May 30, was kept sacred throughout the United States for the purpose of decorating the graves of all the soldiers of the Federal army killed in the great civil war, who are interred in the public cemeteries of the towns and places to which their regiments belonged. There is a permanent association, called "The Grand Army of the Republic," composed entirely, we believe, of men who served in that tremendous war, between 1861 and 1864, and quite independent of political parties. It is very completely organised, the members dwelling in each city being allotted to their respective "posts" or districts, under commanders of their own election, with adjutants and other officers, forming a regular and efficient staff. To this society belonged, as was right and fitting, the authority and duty of making proper arrangements for the services of Decoration Day. They went in procession—some marching and some in carriages—to the different cemeteries of Philadelphia; that of Laurel-hill, where General Meade, though not killed in the war, is buried, and the Monumental Cemetery, the Olive, the Mount Zion, Lebanon, Glenwood, Cedar Hill, Franklin, and many other burial-grounds. Prayers were offered by ministers of various religious denominations; hymns were sung by a chorus, or by the whole congregation of men and women; flowers, woven into festoons, or crowns, or other garlands, were solemnly laid upon the graves; and set orations were delivered, expressing sentiments of patriotic duty and commending the virtuous dead. In many instances, as will have been anticipated, the families of the deceased veterans, their widows and children, brothers and sisters, or friends, remained to place on the tomb of some person most dear to them an offering of private affection. Flags of uniform size and pattern were supplied to them for this purpose.

The streets of Philadelphia, as of New York and other great American cities, offer to the stranger's eye not a little that is amusing and startling by its novelty and originality of invention. There is a method of advertising public entertainments, such as those of a theatre or equestrian circus, by sending a brass band, attired in the most imposing military style, to sound its advent through the town, along the side pavements, in a manner that would never be tolerated by the London police. The subject of our remaining illustration is much prettier; those diminutive houses in the trees for sparrows are to be seen all about town. They were placed there by the inhabitants for the birds that were imported from England and elsewhere to build in; and they have turned out a great success. In this city, not many years ago, as well as in New York and Boston, a small worm attacked the trees, and in such myriads that it almost entirely destroyed them. Its ravages were the reason for importing the sparrows; but now the people have again become anxious, as a smaller insect has begun attacking the trees, and the birds will not eat or kill this species of insect.

The excavations of Carthage are on the eve of being resumed, with the view to the formation of a local museum.

Lord Macduff, M.P., presided, on Wednesday, at the sixtieth anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, at the Freemasons' Hall. The subscriptions amounted to £1500.

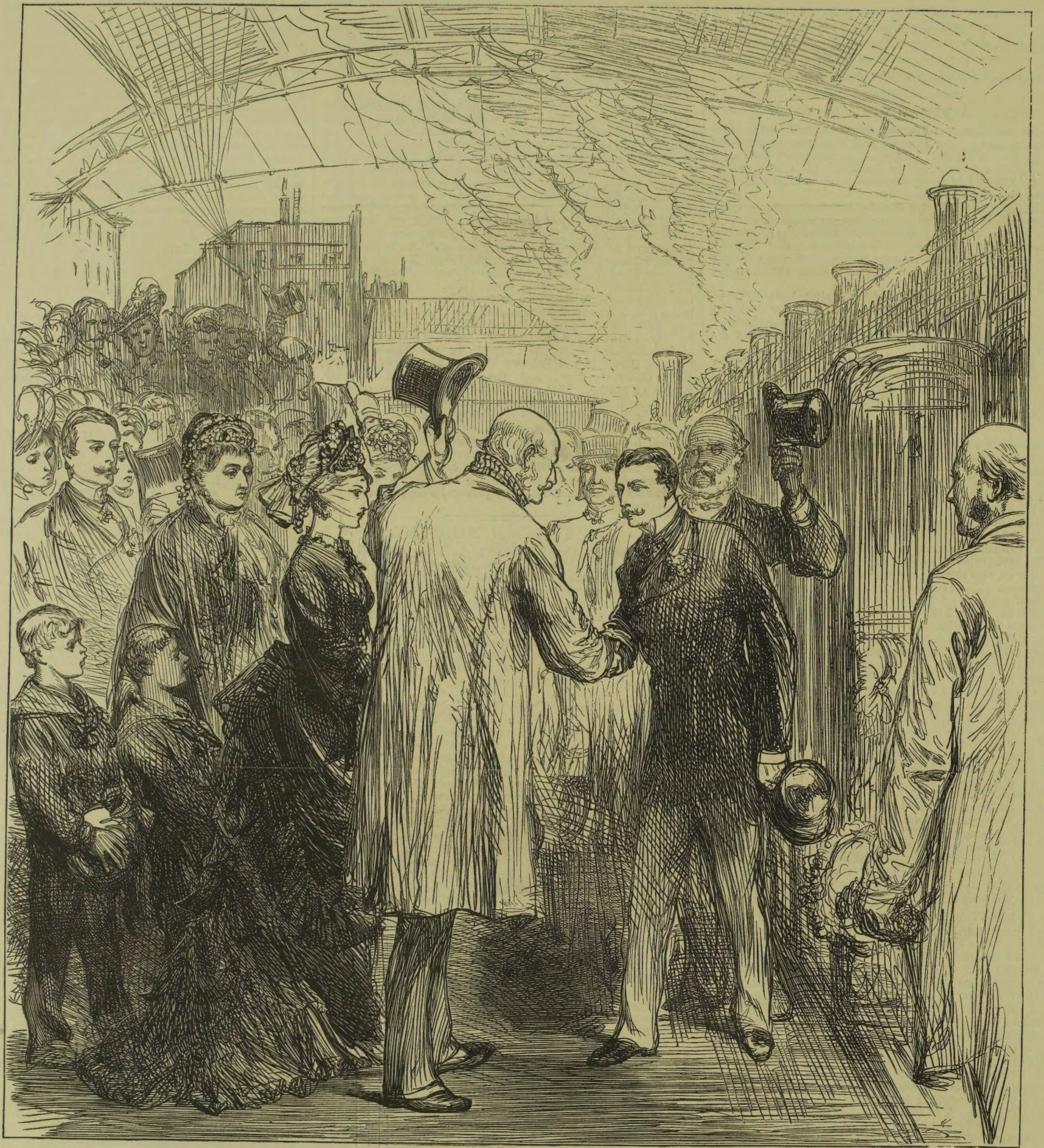
An explosion of coal-gas occurred, last Monday, on board the barque Atalanta, in Penarth Docks. The mate and two seamen were killed, and the mate of another vessel died from the injuries he received.

The Midland Counties Grand Archery Meeting was held at Leamington on Wednesday and Thursday, and attracted representatives from the principal toxophilite societies throughout the kingdom and a large attendance of spectators. The prizes awarded amounted to more than £100.

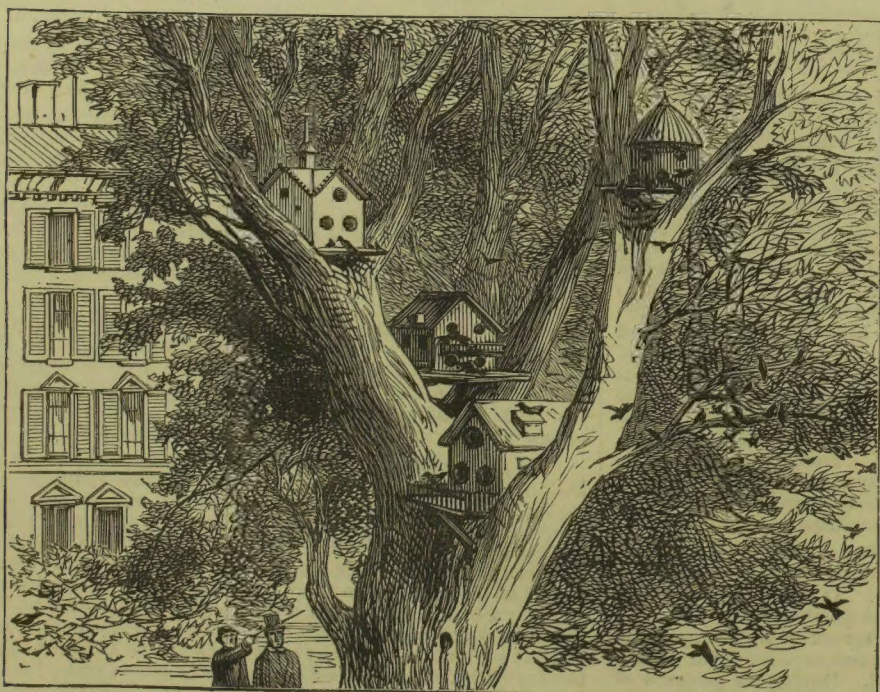
It is stated that the sum which the Admiralty have paid over to the owners of the Halden as compensation for the damage which she sustained from being run into by the Monarch armoured ship is £2700. This is exclusive of the cost of her docking and partial repair at Devonport and the purchase of her cargo of timber to avoid demurrage charges.

The great annual manoeuvres of the Austrian army are to be held in Moravia, from Aug. 27 to Sept. 7. The Emperor and all the members of the Imperial Ministry will attend, and Emperor Francis Joseph and Crown-Prince Randolph will take up their quarters for the time in the palace of Prince Mendorf, at Nicalesburg. The force to be assembled will number about 38,000 men—that is, two army corps—to be commanded severally by Field Marshal von Philippovich, Commander of the troops in Moravia and Silesia, and General von Marcoric, Commander of Vienna. To each army corps will be attached three battery divisions, armed with the new Uchatius guns, twelve to each division, and a mounted battery, formed for the present only experimentally, and organised on the Prussian model. An important novel feature in the manoeuvres will be the presence and participation of Cis-Leithan Landwehr troops, which have not hitherto taken part in any field manoeuvres.

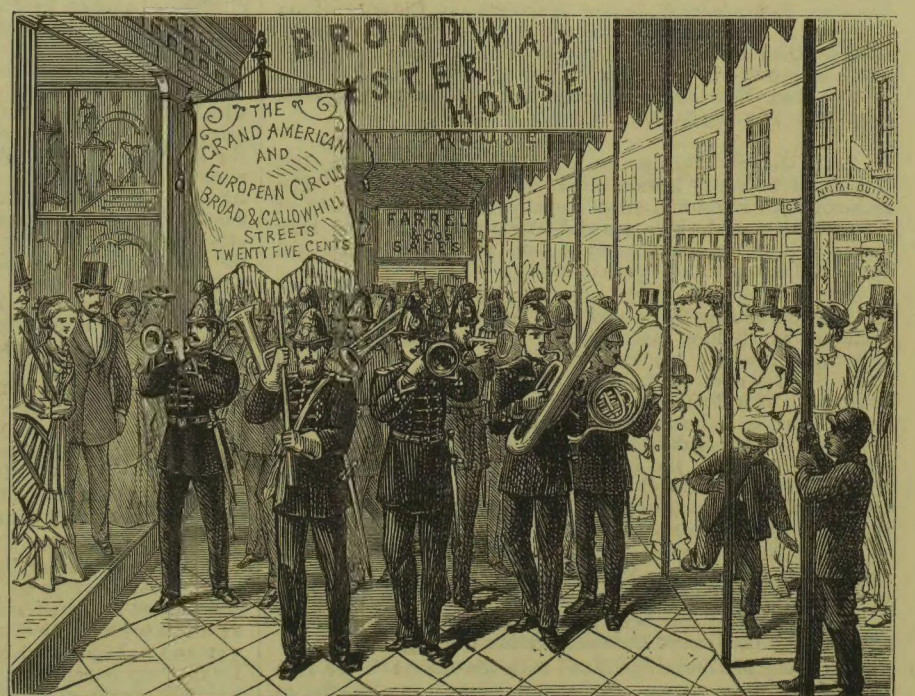




DEPARTURE OF KING GEORGE OF HANOVER FROM THE VICTORIA STATION.



SPARROW-NESTS IN PHILADELPHIA.



MODE OF ADVERTISING IN PHILADELPHIA.





DECORATION DAY AT PHILADELPHIA.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 22.

The election of M. Buffet to the vacant life senatorship is the event of the week, and continues to be discussed as such, especially as it foreshadows serious political complications. The voting took place on Friday, and out of the 300 senators no less than 285 were present. The absolute majority required was 143, and M. Buffet succeeded in obtaining 144 votes against 141 given to his opponent, M. Renouard. The proceedings passed off quietly enough, but when the result was declared a loud hiss was heard. At first it was thought to have proceeded from the galleries, which were at once cleared; but subsequent inquiries show that a member of the House itself adopted this method of expressing his feelings. The news of M. Buffet's success was hailed with enthusiasm by the Conservatives, whilst the Liberals seek to console themselves by asserting that out of the senators who failed to be present seven belonged to their party, and would, if they had voted, have changed the result. If, however, the Conservatives, as appears to be the case, really do possess a majority in the Senate the struggle between that body and the Chamber of Deputies, in which the Republicans decidedly preponderate, will lead to the most serious complications. There seems to be every probability that M. Waddington's Educational Bill will be thrown out by the Senate, in which case there will most likely be a change in the Ministry.

On Tuesday the Chamber of Deputies was occupied with the project of law authorising the new Paris loan, which gave M. Allain Targé the opportunity of protesting against any attempt being made to follow in the footsteps of Baron Hausmann. He maintained that Paris was a working man's city, and not one for rich idlers. M. Nadaud said that the working classes had always received attention from the successive Governments for the last forty years, and that many improvements had been carried out for their especial benefit; and, finally, the first two articles of the project were adopted. In the Senate, on Wednesday, M. Buffet's election was formally confirmed, and a bill for the abolition of capital punishment brought forward by M. Schoelcher, and supported by M. Jules Favre, was rejected.

There is every probability that the Government will propose the prorogation of the two Chambers on July 6, and that the recess will last till the middle of October.

Four prefects and a number of subordinate officials compromised by interfering in electoral matters have been revoked.

A circular has been issued by M. Waddington to those in office telling them to take all steps they can to increase the number of schools in their respective departments and announcing the intention of the Government to provide education for all children throughout the country.

The Paris working men's delegation to the Philadelphia Exhibition, comprising some thirty persons, whose expenses will be defrayed by subscriptions, have left, via Havre.

The Salon was closed on Tuesday. The attendance during the last week was very large, numbering close on 100,000 persons. The exhibition, taken altogether, was, however, perhaps rather below the average.

On Thursday week Marshal MacMahon reviewed 30,000 troops, stationed in and around Paris, at Longchamps.

The Committee for the Paris International Exhibition of 1878 has fixed the total expenditure at 35,000,000fr., of which it is proposed that the city shall contribute 5,000,000fr.

The Committee on Pardons have concluded their labours, and have prepared a rather long list of individuals towards whom they propose clemency shall be extended.

Count Marchand, the first valet-de-chambre of Napoleon I., died at Trouville on Monday; and Duke George of Mecklenburg died here on Tuesday morning of liver complaint.

## SPAIN.

The Senate has adopted clause 11 of the Constitution, prescribing a modicum of religious tolerance, by 113 votes against 40. In the Congress, on Saturday last, the Minister of Finance read the proposals of the committee of English bondholders respecting the overdue coupons of the external debt, and stated that the Government accepted them, as they did not render any increase of taxation necessary. In the Senate, on Monday, an amendment to the Ministerial bill on the fueros was brought forward, proposing that all the exceptional privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Basque provinces should be entirely abolished. The amendment was rejected by a large majority.

According to the *Diario Español* of Saturday, the Budget Committee of the Congress has decided to reduce the salaries of the Civil Service 15 per cent, and the State endowment of the clergy by 7,000,000 pesetas; it also proposes to reduce by 10 per cent the yearly sum to be set apart for the redemption of the floating debt.

At a meeting of the Spanish bondholders, held at Madrid on Tuesday, it was determined to oppose the scheme of the English committee, and to maintain the proposals of the Spanish bondholders' committee, stipulating for the payment of one half of the coupons.

## ITALY.

Approval has been given by the Senate to the bill relating to the oaths to be taken on assuming office; and the amendments moved by Signor Vigliani, and accepted by the committee and the Minister of Justice, were adopted.

On the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of his accession to the throne the Pope, yesterday week, received the congratulations of the Cardinals, and on Saturday those of several distinguished foreigners and members of the diplomatic body.

## HOLLAND.

In yesterday week's sitting of the Second Chamber of the States-General the Militia Bill came on for discussion. The first clause, providing for an increase of the militia contingent, was negatived by 43 votes against 31, and the Government thereupon withdrew the measure.

It was announced by the Minister of the Interior, at Monday's sitting, that, after the rejection by the Chamber of the Militia Bill, the Ministry had tendered their resignation to the King, who, however, had deferred his decision upon the subject until the Chambers shall have completed their labours.

## BELGIUM.

The King opened, yesterday week, the annual exhibition of the "Cercle Artistique et Littéraire." After spending two hours at the exhibition, the King proceeded to the Northern Railway station to receive the Archduke Albrecht of Austria, the grand-uncle of the Queen of the Belgians, who had arrived from Vienna. The Comte de Flandres was also at the station to receive the Archduke.

The ferment caused by the elections has led to considerable disorder. At Antwerp, on Thursday week, there were numerous gatherings in the streets, the people shouting "Down with Malou! Long live the King!" The Civic Guard and gendarmes were stationed in all parts of the town. A placard was posted up demanding that the large towns shall be represented in the Chamber independently of the rural districts. On Friday a person known for his Ultramontane ideas shouted

out on the Bourse that all the Germans ought to be expelled, as they were the sole instigators of the recent disturbances. Demonstrations were again made there on Sunday night, shouts being raised of "Long live the King! Down with Malou! Resignation!"

At Ghent, on Wednesday week, bands of rioters assembled in the streets and broke the windows at the "Catholic Club," the Paelman printing-office, the printing-office of the Roman Catholic journal *L'Etudiant*, and at the College of Sainte Barbe. Everything was smashed by the rioters at the Saint Armand Institute. All the police force of the town had to be on duty guarding the Roman Catholic establishments.

The leading members of the Liberal party in Antwerp have issued a manifesto to the country. While censuring the acts of violence which have been committed, the document energetically insists on the necessity of modifying the electoral system, the latter being described as vicious and perilous.

A meeting was held at Brussels, last Monday, at which the leading members of the Liberal party from the principal towns were present. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that a petition to the King shall be circulated for signature all over the country, in which his Majesty should be asked to convoke an extraordinary session of the Chambers, to verify the elections of the 13th inst., and to revise the Electoral Law.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

His Highness the Archduke Albrecht of Austria arrived at Ems on Tuesday afternoon, and was received at the railway station by the Emperor William.

Baron Koller, the Minister of War, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Emperor, who has conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen in recognition of his services to the Emperor and the army. Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count Bylandt-Rheydt has been appointed the new Minister of War.

## AMERICA.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have returned to Philadelphia from their tour through the States, and have been visiting the Exhibition.

General Grant has sent a special message to the Congress respecting the Winslow and Brent extradition cases, intimating that, should the attitude of the British Government remain unchanged, he should not, without Congress expressing a wish to the contrary, either make or grant requisitions for the surrender of criminals under the provisions of the Treaty of 1842.

The President has sent another message to Congress pointing out that if the appropriations demanded by the Government are not voted before July 1 great embarrassment will result.

Mr. Rutherford Hayes, Governor of Ohio, was selected yesterday week, after seven ballots, as the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States; the final contest was between Mr. Hayes and Mr. Blaine. The latter gentleman, on being informed of the result of the ballot, telegraphed his congratulations to Mr. Hayes, promising him his active support in the electoral campaign. Mr. Hayes is a lawyer by profession, and a University man. He is fifty-four years of age. Mr. W. A. Wheeler, of New York, has been unanimously selected as the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency. In a few days the National Convention of the Opposition will assemble at St. Louis; it will nominate its candidates and proclaim its platform, and then the canvass, which will be decided by the election in November, will begin.

Mr. Bristow has resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury, it is stated, for personal reasons only. Senator Morrill, of Maine, has been nominated in his stead, and his appointment has been confirmed by the Senate.

The Treasurer, Mr. John C. New, and the Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. Bluford Wilson, have resigned their offices.

The Senate has resolved to postpone the trial of Mr. Belknap, the ex-Secretary of War, until July 6.

The New Hampshire Legislature has elected Mr. E. H. Rollins, Republican, a member of the Senate.

Mr. Edward O'Malley, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Attorney-General of Jamaica.

Adam Gib Ellis, Esq., has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Mauritius.

At Cairo, on Wednesday, the firman announcing the accession of Mourad V. as Sultan of the Turkish Empire was officially proclaimed in the presence of the Princes, the Ministers, and the Consuls-General.

On July 1 and thenceforward the single rate of postage on prepaid letters addressed to the South African colonies, St. Helena, or Ascension, will be uniformly sixpence per half-ounce, whether conveyed by packet or by private ship.

From Cairo we have a contradiction of the reported defeat of the Egyptian army in recent engagements with the Abyssinian troops. It is officially announced that the war terminated on March 9, and that since then no fighting has taken place. The King of Abyssinia, it is added, has disbanded the greater part of his army.

News comes from Cape Coast Castle that since the withdrawal of her Majesty's ship *Ariel* from Whydah the King of Dahomey again refuses to pay the fine of 500 puncheons of palm oil imposed upon him by Commodore Hewett, and has ordered the Caboccers to return the oil they had already seized for effecting the payment.

Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son write that they have received a telegram from the conductor of their first party to the North Cape for the present season, dated from lat. 67, 7.30 Monday morning, June 19, stating that the Arctic Circle was crossed at nine o'clock on Sunday evening, and that the sun is above the horizon at midnight. All the party are well.

Mail news has arrived from Cape Town to May 26. The *Standard and Mail* says:—Griqualand West protests against annexation to Cape Colony. The Cape Colony Council has carried a vote censuring the conduct of Governor Barkly and the Molteno Government respecting the Conference question. This resolution was arrived at without division, only the Treasurer-General and the Hon. Captain Munro opposing.

The Barbadoes House of Assembly has passed a resolution unanimously demanding a Royal Commission of inquiry into the late disturbances and Mr. Pope Hennessy's recall if the case against him should be established.—A memorial, signed by the clergy in Barbadoes and countersigned by the Bishop, has been addressed to Lord Carnarvon, the Colonial Minister. It states that the recent outbreak in the island was not owing to want of work or suffering among the people, but to an impression upon their minds that the land and live stock, as well as the provisions of the planters, had been given to the labourers by the consent of the Governor. Many of the Church members took part in the plundering, believing they had a right to the stolen property. This belief still prevails; and, as holders of property are regarded with intense bitterness and hostility, much firmness and judgment will be required by the authorities if the conviction is to be removed during this generation.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The sport on the Friday at Ascot was, on the whole, far superior to that with which we were treated on the Cup day, and the entire meeting has proved so thoroughly successful that we hear rumours of the addition of a fifth day to the programme next season, in which case we shall have to begin racing on the Monday. Previous successes rendered Rob Roy and Blue Ribbon ineligible for a Maiden Plate, and, in their absence, Warren Hastings, a grand-looking colt by Citadel—Plunder, had very little to beat. The Wokingham Stakes brought twenty-three to the post, the largest field which started during the week. The Mandarin (7 st. 5 lb.), who ran prominently for a considerable distance in the Hunt Cup, at last rewarded the allegiance of his persistent followers, and won so easily that most of the others were pulled up. After his easy defeat of Lowlander in their great match, Controversy (10 st. 13 lb.) was strongly fancied for the Ascot Plate; but he never looked really formidable, and seemed quite unable to concede 10 lb. to Dalham, who has improved marvellously since he was trained at Russley, and has furnished into one of the best-looking five-year-olds in England. The Alexandra Plate attracted six to the post—a larger number than usually contest this rich prize, though there was certainly not a Cremorne nor Doncaster among them. Nevertheless, the three miles was run at a capital pace throughout, The Ghost making the running for more than a mile, and then, as soon as he was fairly beaten, Custance sending Scamp to the front, and doing his best to cut the others down. Entering the straight they all closed up, and opposite the Grand Stand Freeman was winning in a canter; but New Holland came with such a rush in the last hundred yards that Webb had to sit down and ride in earnest to land the little horse a winner by a head. New Holland's excellent performance makes Jester a very good horse indeed, as he beat Prince Soltykoff's colt with ridiculous ease at Winchester a fortnight ago, and Mr. Gerard will not regret the £2500 he has given for him. The objection to Jester for the two races he won at Ascot, on the ground of an insufficient description of pedigree, has been adjudged frivolous by the stewards. What can be said of Petrarch's second ignoble display in a Triennial? A quarter of a mile from home he was pulling double, and looked like winning in a canter, but a little further on he began to swerve all over the course, and finished a very bad third to animals like Morning Star and Correggio. It is reported that Lord Dudley laid odds on him to a very large sum for one if not both the races in which he was beaten.

The Windsor Meeting, which was brought off on Tuesday and Wednesday last, was favoured with beautiful weather, and the attendance on both days was unusually large. The sport may be passed over with little comment. Rosy Cross, the winner of the Althorp Park Stakes, took the chief two-year-old race, and Tangible failed to concede 30 lb. to Pluton in the Royal Cup.

Visitors to Ascot wound up the week by attending the sale of the Cobham yearlings last Saturday. The present season has been a very trying one for blood stock, and several of the youngsters showed signs of having been recently amiss, still the forty-one lots made the highly-remunerative average of 361 gs. each. A chestnut colt, own brother to Ladylove, by Blair Athol—Vergiss-mein-Nicht, stood at the head of the poll, Mr. Gerard giving no less than 2300 gs. for him. A sister to Highland Fling, by Scottish Chief—Masquerade (1050 gs.), and a colt by Blair Athol—Madame Eglantine (1150 gs.) also ran into four figures, and the other two Scottish Chiefs fetched excellent prices. At the conclusion of the sale of the Cobham yearlings those bred by Mr. R. H. Combe were brought to the hammer. A colt by Macaroni from The Duchess, who was generally admitted to be about the finest yearling ever seen, created the greatest competition, and was at last knocked down to Peck, the trainer, for the altogether unprecedented sum of 4100 gs., which exceeds by no less than 1600 gs. the largest sum that had been previously paid for a yearling. Opinions were unanimous in his favour, but we cannot help fancying that such a price must be a fancy one. Mr. Combe's half-dozen made the splendid total of 6800 gs.

Some marvellous scoring has taken place in a cricket-match played between Middlesex and Oxford University during the present week. It terminated in a draw, no less than 1217 runs being put together for the loss of twenty-four wickets. The first innings of the University reached the marvellous total of 612, which was chiefly made by Messrs. A. J. Webbe (93), A. H. Heath (71), R. Briggs (71), W. H. Game (41), and V. Royle (not out, 67). To oppose this gigantic total, the largest ever made in a first-class match, Mr. I. D. Walker made 110, Mr. C. J. Thornton, 14 and 79; Mr. M. Turner, 82; and Burghes, 104. On the same days Cambridge University met the M.C.C. and Ground, and won by six wickets. For the victors, Messrs. A. P. Lucas (57) and D. Q. Steel (56 and 44) batted exceedingly well; while Messrs. T. T. Pearson (51), and A. F. Jeffreys (not out, 35 and 26), were the chief scorers for the M.C.C.

The annual Chunnel match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club resulted in a fairly good contest. The Egeria, belonging to Mr. Mulholland, M.P., won the first prize. Some particulars of the schooner and yawl matches of the Royal Thames and the Royal London Yacht Clubs are given at page 619.

Two important boat-races took place at the beginning of the week, between representatives of the Thames and Tyne, and in each case the northerner suffered a crushing defeat. On Monday Henry Thomas beat Thomas Winship with consummate ease; and, on the following day, Robert Watson Boyd succumbed to John Higgins. The pair made a splendid race of it for a mile; when Boyd, who exhibits all his old faults of style, went completely to pieces, and Higgins paddled in a dozen lengths before him. The stake at issue in each instance was £200; and the races were rowed over the usual course, from Putney to Mortlake. On Tuesday next Joseph Sadler and Trickett, the Australian champion, will scull for the championship of the world.

Mr. Chamberlain has resigned the mayoralty of Birmingham with a view to become a candidate for the borough; and Alderman Baker, a Quaker, has been appointed in his stead.

The yacht *Diana* was, on Wednesday, run down off Greenock by a steam-tug. Four ladies, one gentleman, and a lady's-maid, who were in the yacht, were immersed, but were rescued by the crew of H.M.S. Jackal.

The *Morning Post* is informed that Mr. Gladstone has undertaken to write the essay on Lord Macaulay in the forthcoming number of the *Quarterly Review*, suggested by Mr. Trevelyan's life of the late statesman.

The Duke of Bedford has presented to the congregation of Bunyan Chapel, Bedford, a pair of massive bronze gates from the studio of Mr. Frederic Thrupp. The panels are ten in number, and each has a bas-relief illustrative of a scene in the Bunyan allegory. The entire work is probably unique of its kind, and is said by competent judges to be of rare beauty and excellence.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barter, Richard, to be Vicar of Risley.  
 Bayly, Thomas; Rural Dean of Buckrose, Yorkshire.  
 Bond, Charles Watson; Vicar of Haddenham.  
 Brownjohn, Joshua; Rector of St. Stephen's, Ipswich.  
 Cavell, Henry Theodore; Rector of the first mediety of Burnall.  
 Clark, Samuel; Domestic Chaplain to Earl Poulett.  
 Clarke, Henry Lowther; Vicar of Hedon.  
 Courtenay, Henry Hugh; Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.  
 Cunliffe, John; Vicar of Aberdovey, Merioneth.  
 De Tessier, George Frederick; Rector of Childrey, Berks.  
 Dunn, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Burton, Cheshire.  
 England, Thomas; Rector of Ashbury.  
 Evans, Daniel; Vicar of Llanbeblig with Carnarvon Chapel, Carnarvon.  
 Gorman, Robert Johnston; Rector of Castle Carrock, Cumberland.  
 Hearle, George Wills; Perpetual Curate of Newburgh, Cheshire.  
 Howson, W.; Vicar of West Finchbeck, Spalding.  
 Johnson, John; Vicar of Hilton.  
 Kempthorne, John; Rector of Trumpington.  
 Leach, Henry; Vicar of Framfield.  
 Lethbridge, Elford Copland; Perpetual Curate of St. George's, Charlestown.  
 Lightfoot, R. P.; Honorary Canon of Peterborough Cathedral.  
 Molineux, Charles Hurlock; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Derby.  
 Moore, Dr.; Seamen's Chaplain at Swansea; Vicar of Dagenham, Essex.  
 Morley, T. A.; Vicar of West Thurock and Curate of Purfleet.  
 Notley, W. G. C.; Rector of Alpheton.  
 Poyntz, Newdigate; Perpetual Curate of Little Drayton.  
 Raynor, George Fearn; Rector of Staplehurst, Kent.  
 Robinson, Edward; Vicar of Norton.  
 Scott, John Hubert; Rector of All Saints', Birmingham.  
 Simpson, Alexander George Kennard; Vicar of Wilton.  
 Spencer, Thomas Barton; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Preston.  
 Tollemache, Ernest Celestine; Vicar of Well.  
 Turner, George Henry; Vicar of Upton Snodsbury.  
 Wharfedale, John; Rector of Datchworth.  
 White, G.; Perpetual Curate of the New District of St. Thomas's, New Hey.  
 Wise, John; Vicar of Ramsey.  
 Wright, J.; Vicar of Snettisham, Andover.—*Guardian*.

At the annual conference of Church-school managers and teachers, held at Bath, on Friday and Saturday last week, the new Education Bill was discussed.

The west window of the parish church of Kensington is about to be filled with stained glass, in memory of the late Archdeacon Sinclair.

The Archbishop of Canterbury gave his annual dinner, on Wednesday, at Lambeth Palace, to the stewards of the recent festival of the Sons of the Clergy.

A bazaar, in aid of the building fund of Christ Church, Westminster-road, was opened, on Tuesday, at Hawkstone Hall, adjoining the church, by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, and remained open for the next three days.

A bazaar was held at Grosvenor House, on Thursday, in order to assist in raising funds for clearing off a debt of £950 which presses heavily on the resources of a most useful institution, the Children's Convalescent Hospital at Rhyl.

Mr. William Lemare, of Brixton, who has recently been appointed organist and choirmaster to St. Mary's, Newington, has been presented with a handsome silver centre-piece by the choir of St. Saviour's, Camberwell.

Two very fine Munich windows have been erected as memorials in Hope-street Church, Liverpool, one by the church committee and the other by Mr. Avison. They were executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Grosvenor-street, London.

Capon Titcomb, Vicar of St. Stephen's, South Lambeth, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday night. He has been presented with a purse of 200 guineas, a clock, and various other testimonies of regard.

The anniversary service of the London Free and Open Church Association was held, at St. Paul's Cathedral, yesterday (Friday) evening, when there was a full choral service, and a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Chichester.

The new organ built by Messrs. Bevington and Sons for Christ Church, South Hackney, was opened on Thursday week. It is a curiosity of mechanism, being built in a triangular chamber. It comprises two manuals and seventeen stops, and is of a very fine tone.

The parish church of Prestbury, near Macclesfield, one of the oldest churches in the kingdom, was struck by lightning yesterday week. The vane on the top of the steeple, a large portion of the north buttress of the tower, and a two-light window opening into the organ gallery, were shattered.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has opened a new home for convalescents, in connection with St. Peter's Orphanage, in the Isle of Thanet. Mrs. Tait takes a deep interest in the home; and her bust (executed by Mr. H. Weekes, R.A.) was unveiled on the occasion, Sir Moses Montefiore, the donor, sending at the same time a cheque for £100.

The church of Atherstone-on-Stour, near Stratford-on-Avon, was opened on Thursday week by the Bishop of Worcester, assisted by Dr. King, of London University. The new church is in the decorated Gothic style, and is built upon the site of the old structure, which was much dilapidated. It forms a picturesque addition to the district, and consists of nave, chancel, vestry, and tower and spire. It is built of stone, and has cost about £1700. Mr. John Cotton, of Birmingham, was the architect.

The annual meeting of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church was opened on Tuesday afternoon, in the society's new room, Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. On Wednesday several resolutions dealing with various provisions of the Education Bill were passed, and amongst these was one expressing regret that the measure did not include any satisfactory recognition of the general desire of the country for adequate religious instruction in all elementary schools.

At a meeting of governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy held, last Saturday, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, grants to the aggregate amount of £1800 were made to 105 clergymen in urgent need, and the sum of £340 was granted for educating and placing out in life twenty-seven clergy children. A donation of £1000 from the Rev. John Griffith, late Canon of Rochester; a similar donation from another much-respected clergyman, and one of £100 from an anonymous friend, were announced. In May the total sum distributed, mainly to widows and aged and sick single daughters, was £1520, besides pensions given to others of the aggregate annual amount of £865.

At the Ely Diocesan Conference, which began on Tuesday, the Bishop expressed a decided opinion that the vast majority of persons in every parish were in favour of the reservation of the churchyards to church ministrations alone. A resolution approving of Lord Sandon's Elementary Education Bill was passed, but the consideration of the proposed amendments was adjourned. On Wednesday the Conference, by 29 votes to 19, passed resolutions declaring that any bill relating to the burial of the dead founded on Lord Granville's motion should be strenuously opposed, as being unjust and offensive to the members of the Established Church, and that in the large towns where public cemeteries exist no alteration of the law is requisite or expedient.

The Church of St. Mark, Glodwick, Oldham, which has been built by Colonel Lees at a cost of £10,000, besides a sum of £3000 which the gallant gentleman has paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as an endowment, was consecrated, on Wednesday week, by the Bishop of Manchester. The building will accommodate 618 worshippers. Mr. James Collinge has built for the district a stone school; and Mr. and Mrs. Knowles have promised £1000 for a parsonage.

The sixty-fifth annual general meeting of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church was held, on Tuesday, when resolutions were adopted expressing approval of the course pursued by the committee of the association in promoting the extension of elementary education as required by recent legislation, while scrupulously adhering to the fundamental principle of the society of making religious teaching an indispensable element in the training of the young, and protesting against all attempts to obstruct the liberty of religious teaching or to place under pecuniary disadvantages public elementary schools connected with a religious denomination. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Marlborough, the Bishop of London, Mr. Birley, M.P., Mr. Hubbard, M.P., and the Hon. W. Egerton, M.P., took part in the proceedings.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting (the last but one of the present session), on Monday, at the society's house, 7, Whitehall—Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. The election of an assistant clerical secretary was the first business of the meeting, and resulted in the appointment of the Rev. Hugh Fleming, Curate of Bishopstone, Salisbury, to that post. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., building new churches at Aspall St. Elizabeth, near Wigan; Nottingham, St. Philip's; and West Bromwich, St. John the Evangelist. Rebuilding the churches at Lincoln, St. Paul's and Porton (on a new site), near Salisbury. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Ashton-Keynes, near Cricklade; Balby, near Doncaster; Bishopstrow, near Warminster; Brailes, near Shipston-on-Stour; St. Bride's Miner, near Bridgend; Chudleigh-Knighton, Devon; Great Fransham, near East Dereham; Kensington, St. James's, Middlesex; Llangattock-Lingoed, near Abergavenny; Lostwithiel, Cornwall; Sherston, near Malmesbury; Sutton-on-the-Forest, near Easingwold; Wilcot, near Melksham, Wilts; and Queenborough, near Sheerness. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards building St. John's, Holborn, Middlesex, and St. Augustine's, Kilburn, Middlesex; and towards enlarging and restoring the churches at Hythe, Kent; Linton, near Ross; and Whitechapel, St. Mark's, Middlesex, were each increased. A grant was also made from the Special School-Church and Mission-House Fund towards building a mission church at Swansea, St. Thomas. The society likewise accepted the trust of sums of money as repair or building funds for the churches at Whittington, Northwold, Norwich; Hopwood St. John and Bamford St. Michael, in the parish of Heywood, Manchester. To show that the work of church building and church restoration is by no means on the wane, it may be mentioned that nearly forty applications for assistance have been received by the secretary since the last monthly meeting in May; and it is because the applications are so numerous, without any corresponding increase in the society's funds, that the grants are often not so large in amount as they have been in former years.

## THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

Great have been the festivities at Oxford in connection with the Commemoration, the city having been crowded with fashionable visitors.

On Monday morning and in the afternoon the concert by the Oxford Philharmonic Society of Amateur Ladies and Gentlemen, in the Sheldonian Theatre, was a great source of attraction, the attendance being large. In the evening the annual grand procession of boats took place, Prince Leopold being amongst the spectators from one of the Christ Church barges. There was an immense concourse of spectators. The day was wound up with the University ball, at which Prince Leopold was present.

The concerts at New College and Exeter on Tuesday evening were highly successful, the attendance being numerous and the performances of a first-class character. The Masonic ball in the City Buildings later on was another grand success. Prince Leopold was installed, in the Cœur de Lion Preceptory, into the Order of the Temple (of which the Prince of Wales is Grand Master), under the presidency of the Rev. Edward Moore, M.A., Provincial Prior of Oxfordshire, supported by Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Q.C., Mr. Charles Gooldeen, and other great officers. The ceremony was performed by the Preceptor, A. S. Hurford. The Hon. Colonel Sackville West and others were also installed. Mr. Cochrane, having been installed Preceptor for the ensuing year, appointed Prince Leopold Constable, and he thereupon assumed the chair.

The Erconia, or Commemoration, of founders and benefactors was celebrated, on Wednesday, in the Sheldonian Theatre. A large assembly of ladies thronged the galleries. The undergraduates, instead of, as in former years, being massed in their own gallery, were distributed amongst the ladies. Undergraduates unaccompanied by ladies were admitted to the area by tickets, this space being also open to members of Convocation. As a consequence of this arrangement, the cries of a political and jocose nature were not nearly so numerous, although after the company had been assembled for half an hour the silence was broken with a demand for three cheers for the ladies, which was heartily responded to. At twelve the procession entered, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, Prince Leopold, the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, and many of the heads of houses. The first business was the presentation to Prince Leopold of the diploma of D.C.L. degree, which was done by the Vice-Chancellor amidst loud cheers. The Professor of Civil Law then presented the following noblemen and gentlemen for the same degree:—The Duke of Cleveland, Earl of Northbrook, Lord John Manners, the Bishop of Derry, Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John Francis Davis, Professor Miller, Professor Maxwell, Dr. Birch (of the British Museum), Edmund Law Lushington, the Rev. F. Scrivener, and Dr. Cameron, all of whom were well received, although Lieut. Cameron took the honours of the day, as the whole assemblage greeted him with loud cheering and waving of hats. Sir Salar Jung's name was in the official list, but his Excellency was not amongst those admitted by the Vice-Chancellor. The presentations were followed by the Creweian oration, delivered by Sir F. H. Doyle, Professor of Poetry; after which the several prize compositions were recited, as follows:—Latin verse, Robert Lawrence Otley, Pembroke College; English essay, G. S. Baden Powell, B.A., Balliol College; Newdegate poem, W. H. Hardinge, Balliol College; Stanhope essay, Vincent W. C. Hamlyn, Balliol College; Greek verse, Arthur Elam Haigh, Corpus Christi College. These recitations and final cheers for the Vice-Chancellor and newly-made doctors, as they filed out of the theatre, concluded Wednesday's proceedings.

## HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

The custom of devoting one Sunday of the year to sermons on behalf of the London hospitals—a custom long in vogue in one or more of our leading provincial cities—was on Sunday last again observed in the metropolis, collections being made in about 1100 places of worship in aid of the funds of these deserving charities. On the institution of the Hospital Sunday movement in London three years ago by Sir Sydney Waterlow, then Lord Mayor, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh, as well as his Lordship and the members of the City Corporation, attended the morning service in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, on Sunday last were present, first, at the morning service in Westminster Abbey, and in the afternoon, with several of her Majesty's Judges, at St. Paul's. At the metropolitan cathedral there were special services morning, afternoon, and evening—the sermon in the morning being preached by the Rev. Dr. Dyne, one of the Prebendaries, and the afternoon preacher being Bishop Claughton. There were also three services at the Abbey. Dean Stanley officiated at the communion service in the morning, the Rev. Canon Prothero preaching the sermon, and the Dean at the conclusion reading the efferctory sentences whilst the collection was made from seat to seat at the conclusion. The afternoon preacher at the Abbey was the Rev. A. B. Peile, and the sermon in the evening was preached by the Rev. Canon Liddon. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached in the morning at St. George's-in-the-East. At the Chapels Royal St. James's and Savoy the special sermons were delivered respectively by the Sub-Dean of the former and the Rev. H. White at the latter. The Bishop of Carlisle preached at Christ Church, Mayfair, and the Rev. Dr. Moorhouse, Bishop Designate of Melbourne, at St. James's, Paddington. Mr. Spurgeon preached morning and evening at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, and the Rev. Dr. Parker in the morning and evening also at the City Temple. The services at the Jewish Synagogues took place on Saturday, the Chief Rabbi preaching at the Great Synagogue, by the Rev. A. L. Green at the Central Synagogue, and by Dr. Adler at the Bayswater Synagogue.

We append a list of nearly all the places of worship whereat sums of upwards of £100 were collected:—St. Paul's, £156; Westminster Abbey, £269; Chapel Royal, Savoy, £100; the Temple Church, £213; St. James's, Westmoreland-street, Marylebone, £200; St. James's, Paddington, £242; St. Matthew's, Bayswater, £151; Mr. Spurgeon's Metropolitan Tabernacle, £210; the City Temple, £123, from which the usual weekly offering on behalf of the building fund of the church was made; the Great Synagogue, £250; the Central Synagogue, £100; the Bayswater Synagogue, £100; Berkeley-street Synagogue, £300; All Saints', Knightsbridge, £170; St. Mark's, North Audley-street, £142; St. Andrew's, Wells-street, £175; St. Michael's, Chester-square, £354; St. Stephen's, Dulwich, £104; St. Paul's, Wilton-square, £139; St. Thomas's, Stamford-hill, £133; Quebec Chapel, Mayfair, £356; Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, £131; Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, £115. We may add that several donations to the Sunday Hospital Fund have been sent direct to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, including £105 from the Corporation of London, and £100 from Miss Wakeham, the total amounting on Wednesdays evening to about £13,000.

A Church of England Sunday-school demonstration took place at Acton Park, Wrexham, yesterday week.

Earl Fitzwilliam has decided to reopen Low Stubbin Colliery, near Rotherham, which was closed twelve months ago, in consequence of the men striking against a reduction of wages.

A quantity of dynamite, which was supposed to be useless, and had been thrown into a smith's shed at Hamilton, near Glasgow, exploded on Monday and killed six men.

The Warrior and Achilles, ironclads, have been ordered to join the Channel Squadron, to replace the Iron Duke and Hector, ordered home.

A quantity of dynamite, which was supposed to be useless, and had been thrown into a smith's shed at Hamilton, near Glasgow, exploded on Monday and killed six men.

Captain Russell, of Rochdale, was on Wednesday appointed Chief Constable of the West Riding, out of thirty-five candidates. The salary is £600, with travelling expenses.

Further experiments with the 38-ton gun at Shoeburyness have demonstrated the admirable qualities of the weapon, which can be prepared and fired in 2½ min. With a battering charge of 130 lb. of cubical powder it is found to send a shell of 800 lb. through 18 in. of rolled iron, while for accuracy it is found to be as reliable as smaller weapons.

A petition of James Campbell, of Annandale House, Lee Park, Blackheath, praying her Majesty to admit his succession to the titles, &c., of Earl of Annandale and Hartell, Viscount Annan, and Lord Johnstone, of Lochwood, Lochmaben, Moffatdale, and Evandale, in the Peerage of Scotland, has been referred to the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords.

We learn from the *City Press* that the library committee have made arrangements for opening the Free Library and Reading-Room on the first five days of the week till nine o'clock p.m., and on Saturday till two o'clock p.m., beginning on Monday, the 26th inst. This concession has been made by order of the Common Council, upon the recommendation of the library committee, as an experiment for twelve months.

On the 10th inst. the ship Reichstag sailed from Hamburg for Brisbane, Queensland, having on board the following number of emigrants:—86 married couples, 95 single men, 36 single women, 49 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 15 infants, making a total of 281 souls.—The ship Hydaspes, 2093 tons, chartered by the Agent-General for South Australia, sailed from Plymouth for Port Adelaide on Sunday last, carrying 665 emigrants. The emigrants include 84 single young women.

In the report of the Committee of Council on Education for the year 1875, which was issued on Wednesday, attention is drawn to the fact that whereas out of 973,553 scholars examined, 481,094, being over ten years of age, ought to have been presented in standards 4-6, only 189,818 were so presented; while 291,276 were presented in standards suited for children of seven to nine years of age. Each scholar made, on an average, 2.4 passes in the standard examination. These results are not regarded as satisfactory. While only 85.5 per cent of the scholars qualified for examination were presented to the inspectors, not more than 38.4 per cent of those above ten were presented in standards appropriate to their age. It is pointed out that the disproportionate number of older scholars who are presented in low standards is partly accounted for by the recent introduction of compulsory school attendance, which has driven many children hitherto uncared for into aided schools. This, as the report shows, accounts for the relatively low rate of grants hitherto earned by these schools; which rose, however, in the past year from 10s. 10½d. to 11s. 5½d. per scholar in average attendance.





"HOUSEHOLD PETS." BY B. J. BLOMMERS.  
IN THE EXHIBITION AT THE FRENCH GALLERY, 120, FALL-MALL.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Who will have his post? We are very sorry, of course, when a good and gifted man dies; but if the good and gifted man happens to be a public functionary, with a handsome salary, no sooner is the breath out of our revered friend's body than (as is perfectly natural) we begin eagerly to ask, "Who is to succeed him?" Who is to be Chief Magistrate at Bow-street Police Court in lieu of the late Sir Thomas Henry? That is the question which is at present agitating the clubs, and, to a certain extent, the Inns of Court and the great army of briefless expectants of office; for the death of the lamented chief necessarily creates a vacancy in the ranks of the metropolitan stipendiary magistracy itself, and a junior will have to be appointed to some one or other of the London courts.

It would be easy, if the rules of seniority in the service are to be followed, to predict who the new chief magistrate will be (although the name of Mr. Knox, of Marlborough-street, as well as that of Mr. Vaughan, actually of Bow-street, has been vaguely hinted about in connection with the appointment); but it will be no such facile matter, I apprehend, to light upon a gentleman possessing not only the vast knowledge and experience but the rare capacity for work of the most onerous and delicate kind enjoyed by Sir Thomas Henry. As a working police magistrate he has had numerous worthy efficient and indefatigably efficient predecessors, from the days of Sir John Fielding (the kinsman of the illustrious author of "Tom Jones," who was likewise a magistrate, but was paid by fees and not by salary) downwards. But Sir Thomas Henry was something else than a great deal more than a "beak," as the criminal classes are accustomed to term the judicial personage who adjudicates on their misdeeds. He had been for a length of years the trusted adviser of the Home Office in a vast number of matters affecting not only domestic legislation but the very complicated and irritating subject of extradition treaties with foreign countries. It is mournfully singular that his death should have occurred at the precise moment when the treaty between England and the United States, concerning the working of which he knew probably more than any other English lawyer, was on the point of being dismissed.

That eminent American citizen, Mr. Winslow, who lay so long in the House of Detention under a vehement suspicion of forgery committed in the States, and who, it is said, had more than 100,000 dols. in his possession when the detectives laid hold of him, has been discharged from custody by a Judge in Chambers, and, if he chooses to "make believe" to be Queen of England, is entitled to walk "in maiden meditation fancy free." Another Transatlantic gentleman, accused by unkind report of having erred in his calligraphy over the water, and who brought some £1500, the fruits of his slip in handwriting, to this country, has likewise been enlarged, owing to the excessive tenderness of the English Government, which cannot be bound to see how American courts of justice can decline to bow to the provisos of an English Act of Parliament. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and President Grant (ordinarily one of the most placable of men) seems to have fairly lost his temper in the matter. His recent message to Congress breathes scorn and defiance of the non-delivering-criminal-up-Britisher. Perhaps "Winslow or War" will be one of the planks in the platform of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency; although who that candidate may be does not, perhaps, matter much. Weatherwise politicians will "bet their pile" on Mr. Hayes, the Republican nominee.

Meanwhile irate Columbia declares that she will not surrender to Great Britain a single fugitive demanded by her; nay, not even one accused of having stolen "a pair of ducks." It is currently reported in New York that Mr. Agnew's ten thousand one hundred guineas portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire will shortly be put up to public auction; and no British dog will dare to bark at the heels of the thief—I beg pardon, the "operator"—if he elects to show himself in the sale-room. What a rogue's carnival might there not be expected to occur should America continue in her present mood? What a chance would be presented to the unfortunate nobleman now languishing at Dartmoor if Mr. Frederick Marriott, of the *San Francisco Newsletter*, and patentee of the aerial ship, would only call for the nobleman in the Devonshire convict prison, snatch him up out of the exercising yard, as an eagle snatches up a lamb, and waft him gleefully through the empyrean to the land of freedom. Mr. Marriott has been about to cross the ocean in the good ship Icarus anytime these ten years past. It is time he were reminded that his aeronautic promissory note is overdue.

I have not quite done with the Great Republic yet. Mr. William Black, the novelist, is going to the States, they tell me, next August. It would seem that a visit to America is considered as crowning the edifice of the education of a first-rate English writer of fiction. Let me see; how many such writers have been there already? Captain Marryat, John Galt (he made a home and a splendid fortune for his family in Canada); Mrs. Trollope, her son Anthony, Charles Dickens, William Makepeace Thackeray, Fanny Kemble (if she didn't write novels, she could and ought to have written some capital ones), Wilkie Collins, Justin MacCarthy, and Edmund Yates. There was G. P. R. James, too; but he was British Consul at Richmond, and people who are transported must be distinguished from voluntary emigrants. It has been rumoured, also, that Miss Braddon contemplates a reading tour in the States; but the report has been denied. Meanwhile, I wish Mr. William Black luck. As the modestest of men, he is doubtless aware that he is already amazingly popular from Fort Tompkins to the Golden Gate, and that American young ladies habitually "play at" the "Daughter of Heth," systematically imagine themselves to be "Princesses of Thule," never enter a "Phaeton" without expecting to meet with "strange adventures," and, as a matter of course, wear "Three Feathers" in their *coiffures*, and "Mad Cap Violets" in their *corsages*.

Have you seen Hans Breitmann—I mean Mr. Charles G. Leland's "Pidgin-English Sing-Song," being songs and stories in the China-English dialect, just published by Messrs. Trübner? The cover is appropriately of the Imperial yellow hue, adorned with a superscription with the "vermillion pencil," and it is altogether about the most extraordinary and entertaining farrago of linguistic drollery I have ever met with. The pidgin poetry is, however, most mellifluously versified. Could we expect aught else from the bard who sang that immortal "barty" where the lager-beer got so inextricably mixed up with milky way and the *ewigkeit*? Mr. Leland's "Pidgin-English Sing-Song" has, moreover, a distinctly-marked value as a contribution to comparative philology. "Pidgin" is becoming a language, and bids fair to be one of the most current tongues of the East. Some day, perchance, it will present a comprehensive interpretation of the Asian mystery. How I should like to hear Mr. Disraeli talk "pidgin!"

M. John Lemoine has enriched international grammar with a new passive verb—"to be suicided." Thus, according

to M. Lemoine, the wretched Sultan Abdul Aziz did not commit suicide, but was "suicided." "Scissored" would be, perhaps, as significant. Touching the death of the unhappy Caliph, I scanned very carefully the list of the nineteen physicians who were so unanimous in testifying that the deposed Padishah died by his own hand; but, oddly enough, I could not discern in the schedule the names of Dr. Dulcamara, of Dr. Akakia, or Dr. Katterfelto; of Drs. Purgon and Thomas Diafoirus, of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend, and especially of Dr. Don Pedro Rezio de Aguera, of Tietcapura, "a place lying between Caraguel and Almodor del Campo, to the right-hand," and who, it will be remembered, gave such excellent dietetic advice to his Excellency Don Sancho Panza, Governor of Barataria. G. A. S.

## "HOUSEHOLD PETS."

This, we need hardly say, is a very faithful picture of the interior of a Dutch fisherman's cottage. The painter, B. J. Blommers, lives much among the fisherfolk at Scheveningen—a race who preserve their primitive character, and are but little sophisticated as yet by contact with the fashionable crowd from the Hague that in the season throngs the adjoining watering-place, a little to the north of their separate village. The poor fisher population of Holland lead, through most of the year, a harder life than the corresponding agricultural classes. The harvest of the sea is more precarious than that of the fat, low fields of alluvial that have been won from the sea at such cost of labour and ingenuity. The appointments of this cottage are certainly of the very humblest. A deal table with straddling legs, rush-bottomed chairs, a piece of matting of the same material on the brick floor, a little green hanging under the mantel-shelf, as a protection against a usually smoky chimney, and similar drapery over the boxlike recess in the wall (on the right), which conceals the bed and, in defiance of sanitary laws, serves as a separate bed-room, do not constitute a luxurious display of furniture and upholstery. Earthenware bowls, wooden spoons, a brass candlestick, a black pot-au-feu, and a wicker cage are also of not much account in the way of bric-à-brac. Yet the neatness, cleanliness, and comfort common to all Dutch houses are not altogether absent from the lowliest of such dwellings. The delf tiles, painted with blue on a white ground, at the sides of the fireplace always give an air of cleanliness, and also of cheerfulness, by reflecting the twinkle of the flames or the glow of the embers on the low hearth. The dress of the occupants of these cottages has, of course, a corresponding simplicity; while, with their sturdy forms, generally blunt features, and faces embrowned by exposure, they are very types of honest homely naturalness. The poor women, who have to stay at home while the breadwinner is away on the treacherous North Sea, have little to solace the monotony and anxiety of their existence except their children. The fisher-wife before us has one such blessing, and it is touching to see her joy in her babe as she holds it up to the cage to play with those other "household pets," the pair of doves therein confined. Many times a day, probably, does her affection find this employment. We have only to add that Mr. Blommers is one of the ablest of the younger Dutch painters. Though a pupil, we believe, of Israels, he looks at the bright rather than the lugubrious side of Dutch fisher-life. His execution too, more closely resembles that of M. Bischoff, and exactly accords with the subjects he treats in its almost rude vigour, its honest characterisation, and its entire freedom from all approach to pretentiousness. The picture is in the exhibition at the French Gallery, Pall-mall.

## "DANIEL DERONDA."

Notwithstanding the practice of some of our contemporaries, this hardly appears to us a publication of a nature to bear reviewing from month to month. The evolution of the plot is slow, as befits the gravity of the human interests involved; the evolution of character even more gradual, the majority of the personages not being mere social types or transcripts from ordinary life, as in "Middlemarch," but characters of depth and compass, who grow and gain upon the reader by the steady development of new traits. Especially is this the case with Gwendolen Harleth, whose brilliant egotism bestowed a hard, cynical cast on those first parts of the book which she almost monopolised, but whose character seems gradually softening under the influence of the hard destiny which she has prepared for herself. It is quite a problem in psychology to determine whether this is really the effect of a modification in Gwendolen's character, or of the development of dormant elements under new circumstances, or merely of the pity which it is impossible to avoid entertaining for her. If George Eliot succeeds in thoroughly reconciling us to Gwendolen without any infringement of the truth of nature, she will have achieved an unparalleled triumph. No such reconciliation is possible in the case of her husband, Grandcourt, a thoroughly repulsive personage, drawn with consummate mastery. He is balanced by Deronda, the only virtually perfect character in which, so far as we can remember, George Eliot has hitherto indulged herself. Nothing can be more charming; but we must add that Deronda does not as yet produce the same impression of intense reality as we obtain from the less attractive characters. The Jewish scenes in the last volume, though highly picturesque, are too remote from ordinary experience to produce the vivid impression of stern reality which George Eliot has taught us to expect. The picture of the young Jewess, on the other hand, and the Christian family in which she finds an asylum, is as transparently accurate as it is delightful. No higher compliment could be paid to George Eliot than the eagerness with which her personages are discussed, as if they belonged to real life; nor are obvious signs wanting that, after a doubtful reception at first, occasioned probably by the slow development of the plot, "Daniel Deronda" is winning its way to a high place in public favour. The power of style is as magical as ever; it is only to be regretted that the tendency to an occasional jarring flippancy of phrase, the chief blemish of George Eliot's later works, if not actually on the increase, shows, at least, no tendency towards diminution.

The fifth triennial convention of the Sabbath School Society for Ireland in connection with the Presbyterian Church, held at Belfast, came to a close on Wednesday. At the public breakfast about 1200 Sabbath school teachers were present.

Sir William Tyrone Power, K.C.B., has been appointed Agent-General for New Zealand until a permanent appointment shall have been made by the New Zealand Government of a successor to the late Hon. J. E. Featherston.

Mr. Davies, Liberal, and Mr. Bowen, Conservative, were, on Wednesday, nominated as candidates for the representation of Pembrokeshire, in succession to the late Sir J. H. Scourfield. The polling will take place on Monday next.

An explosion of coal-gas occurred, last Monday, on board the barque *Atalanta*, in Penarth Docks. The mate and two scamen were killed, and the mate of another vessel died from the injuries he received.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House had a brief sitting yesterday week, the Ecclesiastical Offices and Fees Bill being passed through Committee, with amendments, after some preliminary observations from Lord Nelson, who expressed an opinion that the fees ought to be paid not into a central fund, but into diocesan funds. Lord Carnarvon, in reply to Lord Sidmouth, said he would be ready to produce all the material parts of the correspondence which had passed through the Colonial Office in reference to certain grievances complained of by the nobility of Malta.

Earl Nelson moved for, on Monday, and obtained returns of the grants made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the purposes of church building. Returns were also granted to the Earl of Camperdown showing how far the Agricultural Holdings Act had been adopted upon the estates of the Charity Commissioners and the Board of Admiralty.

The Publicans' Certificates (Scotland) and the Cruelty to Animals Bills were passed through Committee, on Tuesday—the latter bill occupying several hours; and the Trades Marks Registration Amendment and the Industrial and Provident Societies, with a number of other Government measures, were read the second time.

Their Lordships on Thursday were occupied for a considerable time discussing the Gas Light and Coke Company Bill. Several other bills were advanced a stage.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Public business was deferred for half an hour, yesterday week, pending the settlement of a question raised in respect of the Queenborough Harbour Bill. The motion before the House was that the bill be read the third time, to which Sir Charles Dilke opposed an amendment declaring that, having regard to the fact that a Royal Commission has lately been appointed to investigate the affairs of unreformed corporations, it is not desirable to proceed with a bill conferring fresh borrowing and taxing powers upon a Corporation which has been bankrupt under circumstances disclosed in a memorial ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, July 30, 1875. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 143 votes against 84, and the bill was read the third time and passed. Mr. Burt and Mr. Macdonald appeared at the bar, bearing between them an enormous bundle carefully tied up in glazed calico. What this bundle might contain was a matter of curious concern to the hon. members who thronged the bar to examine it. In due course Mr. Burt rose in his place, and announced that the bundle contained a petition signed by 102,000 persons, and praying that no further advances might be made to members of the Royal family until there be forthcoming a full statement of their present income. Mr. Macdonald having presented a more portable petition, urging the same prayer, the two hon. members advanced to the bar, and, taking up the bundle in the glazed calico, carried it between them to the table, in the rear of which it was deposited. Mr. Disraeli, answering a query from Captain Pim as to the truth in the rumour that the Government were contemplating the cession of Heligoland, said that there was not the slightest foundation for the rumour. On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Potter called attention to the taxation at present levied in Malta, and moved an amendment declaring it inexpedient in policy, and mischievous as an example to other nations on the shores of the Mediterranean, to continue to levy ten shillings a quarter on wheat imported into the island of Malta, and other high duties of a protective character on grain and cattle. Mr. Anderson, in seconding the amendment, reviewed in detail the administration of affairs in the island, and suggested that the Government, following the bent of their natural inclination in other directions, should issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole matter. Mr. Lowther opposed the amendment, and on a division it was negatived by 130 votes against 84. Sir George Campbell drew attention to the position of Scotch business in the House, strongly complaining of the systematic way in which it was neglected by the Government, a complaint in which he was supported by Mr. Ramsay. The Army Estimates were taken, and the vote for the Army Purchase Commission was agreed to.

In reply to a question, on Monday, Mr. Ward Hunt stated that, until the report of the Royal Commission on Fugitive Slaves was in the hands of honourable members, he could not inform the House what steps the Admiralty would take with regard to their second circular on the subject. The adjourned debate on the second reading of Lord Sandon's Elementary Education Bill was resumed, and occupied the whole of the evening. Mr. Mundella's amendment, that the recommendations contained in the report of the Factory and Workshops Acts Commission relating to the enforcement of the attendance of children at school should be introduced in the measure, was further considered, and, after an animated debate, was rejected by a majority of 146. The motion for the second reading was carried by a majority of 278.

There was a morning sitting on Tuesday—the second of the Session—when the Commons Bill, as amended in Committee, was considered. Several new clauses were proposed, but were objected to by the Government, and negatived on division. Ultimately the bill was advanced a stage. At the evening sitting Mr. P. A. Taylor moved that, in the opinion of the House, the time has arrived when the punishment of flogging in the Navy should be abolished. The motion was negatived on a division, the numbers being—for the abolition of flogging, 62; against it, 120. Sir Thomas Chambers was proceeding to call attention to Civil Service trading, when the House was counted out, only twenty-six members being present.

Dr. Cameron moved, on Wednesday, the second reading of the Banns of Marriage (Scotland) Bill, which was designed to reduce the cost of the marriage ceremony in Scotland, and to relieve persons about to marry from the necessity of having the banns proclaimed in the parish church. In the debate which followed there was a general concurrence of opinion that the law required amendment, but it was objected that the machinery provided by Dr. Cameron's bill was not the best possible. The Lord Advocate, in opposing the second reading, said that Lord Cairns intended, as soon as an opportunity presented itself, to introduce a bill dealing with the whole marriage law of Scotland, and it would be well to leave the settlement of this matter till then. On a division, the bill was thrown out by 166 votes against 141. Mr. S. Crawford moved the second reading of his bill for the amendment of the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland. It was opposed by Mr. Gibson, and talked-out by Mr. Chaplin. Sir C. Adderley brought in a bill to amend the laws regulating the supply of gas by the Phoenix Gaslight and Coke Company, the London Gaslight Company, and the Surrey Consumers' Gas Company, and to grant further powers to those companies.

On Thursday Mr. Smollett gave notice of a question for Monday with respect to the loan of the Madras Irrigation Company. Sir H. D. Wolff would ask whether the Government had received any report on the question of the slave trade on the Red Sea. Mr. Staveley Hill, on Tuesday, will ask questions respecting the extradition treaty with the United States. Sir C. Adderley, in reply to Admiral Egerton, stated that the Board of Trade, in recognition of the services of Mr. Gifford, of



the Phoenix, American whaler, in rescuing the survivors of the Strathmore would present him with a piece of plate. The compensation for the loss of the voyage was a matter affecting the owners, and he would see what they were due to them. Mr. Cross, in reply to Major O'Gorman, said that any person coming forward and proving himself to be Arthur Orton would be free to come and go like anyone else, provided he was not accused of a crime. In reply to Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Bourke stated that two very important proclamations had recently been issued by the Sultan of Zanzibar prohibiting the traffic in slaves within his dominions. Mr. Disraeli, in answer to Mr. Biggar, stated that his Majesty, in the exercise of her undoubted and gracious prerogative, had been pleased to confer upon her relative the Duke of Cumberland, a peer of the realm, and on his son the right of wearing the British uniform. He need hardly add, except for the information of the hon. member, that those appointments were purely honorary. Mr. G. Hardy, in reference to the question put yesterday, by Captain Nolan, in his absence, read telegrams received from Ireland, by which it appeared that the commanding officer at Newbridge Barracks lost no time whatever in granting Captain O'Beirne leave from the 22nd to the 29th to enable the latter to prosecute his candidature for the representation of the county of Leitrim at the coming election. Sir W. Harcourt gave notice that on an early day he would call attention to the correspondence between the Governments of England and the United States on the subject of the extradition of certain prisoners. On the motion of Mr. Adam, a new writ was ordered for Birmingham in the room of Mr. George Dixon, who has resigned. Mr. Disraeli, in reply to a question from Mr. Bruce, stated that her Majesty's Government appreciated the forbearance and reserve extended to them under circumstances of great difficulty, and which had induced the House to refrain from discussing the affairs of Turkey. The great Powers of Europe had agreed that it was expedient that the new Sultan should not be unduly pressed, but that he should be allowed sufficient time to survey the present position of affairs, and to decide, with the aid of his councillors, what was the best course to pursue in order to extricate himself from his difficulties. He had issued a proclamation granting an amnesty to all his subjects in Herzegovina and Bosnia. Her Majesty's Government had no formal evidence to show how that proclamation had been received; but, as far as they were able to judge, it had a certain amount of inert sympathy accorded to it. Her Majesty's Government had reason to believe that communications were going on between the Government at Constantinople and various bodies of the Sultan's subjects. He would ask whether it was expedient under all these circumstances to enter on a discussion which might lead to much misconception and, perhaps, be the means of disseminating very illusive hopes. He, therefore, suggested that Parliament should continue in the attitude it had hitherto maintained, until the Government could learn what might be the consequences of the present action of the Government at Constantinople. He would, however, undertake that Parliament should not be prorogued without an opportunity being afforded for discussing the subject. The Marquis of Hartington urged upon the Government the necessity of allowing no more delay than was absolutely necessary in making explanations on the subject, so that the country might form a judgment on the policy of the Government. The Jurors Qualification (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee. The second reading of the Prisons Bill was under discussion for almost the whole of the remainder of the night.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The election of candidates for the Yorkshire Society's Schools took place on Wednesday, and, as the funds of the society admitted of an extra boy being received, nine candidates were elected instead of eight.

Yesterday week the annual dinner of the Royal Institute of British Architects, closing a conference which has been carried on during the week, was held at St. James's Hall—Mr. Charles Barry, F.S.A., president of the institute, in the chair.

At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, Alderman Owden, whose name had been mentioned in connection with the coming mayoralty, begged, on account of ill-health, that his claim to the office might be passed over for one year.

The biennial festival of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat was celebrated, on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms—Earl Cowper in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to £1490.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Field-lane Institution was held, on Wednesday evening, at Little Saffron-hill, Farringdon-road, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The chairman in his address referred with regret to the gradual decline of the ragged-school system.

On Tuesday the annual festival of the Stockwell Orphanage was held at the institution in Clapham-road. Besides a bazaar and concert, there was a public meeting presided over by Sir H. Havelock, M.P., at which the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, spoke of the progress made by the orphanage during the past year.

A new board school was opened on Monday evening in the Neckinger-road, Bermondsey, with accommodation for 878 children. Sir E. H. Currie (vice-chairman of the London School Board), who presided, pointed out the satisfactory results which had attended the labours of his colleagues.

The annual examination of the children of the Commercial Travellers' Schools will take place at Pinner this (Saturday) afternoon—Mr. Foster, M.P., in the chair. A special train will leave the Euston station at 12.15 p.m., calling at Chalk Farm, Kilburn, and Willesden Junction.

Last Monday evening the Prime Warden and the rest of the governing body of the Company of Fishmongers gave a dinner in their corporate hall—the Right Hon. Mr. Russell-Gurney, M.P., the new prime warden, an office to which he was elected on Monday, presided over the hospitalities. The invited guests numbered about 200.

The large female elephant presented to the Prince of Wales when in India, and which is now in the Zoological Society's gardens, Regent's Park, has been given by his Royal Highness to the society, and will be a welcome addition to their fine collection of animals. The two little elephants which have attracted so much attention since their sojourn in the gardens are, together with the large male elephant, to be taken to Sandringham as soon as a proper place has been prepared for them there.

The Merchant Taylors' Library, comprising 4000 volumes, including most standard works in divinity, classics, and English literature, has lately been arranged and catalogued. This library, founded about 1662, has been augmented by donations in books and money from successive masters and members of the company, and also by presentation copies from authors. A grant has also lately been made to purchase works required to render this valuable collection more complete.

A committee of officers attached to the Eastern District Post Office has been formed, the object of their labours being to establish a circulating library for the postal and telegraph offices of East London, where, in all, upwards of 500 men and boys are employed. Books forwarded should be addressed to the secretary of the library committee, Eastern District Office, London.

The sixteenth anniversary festival of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association was held, on Wednesday evening, at the Albion, Aldersgate-street—Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., in the chair. A list of subscriptions amounting to between £400 and £500, including eighteen life members and fifty-four annual subscribers, was announced.

At St. James's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, Father Hyacinthe delivered the second of his lectures upon the "Prospects of Christendom," of which the first was given at St. George's Hall on the previous Wednesday. The Duke of Argyll took the chair, and Mr. Gladstone occupied a seat on the platform.

The City Press states that the Lord Mayor has fixed July 19 as the date of the banquet at the Mansion House to the Archbishop and Bishops. It has not yet been arranged at what date the dinner to the representatives of commerce and other gatherings will take place. The dramatic performances will be held in the week ending July 22.

At yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works it was resolved to purchase a freehold of an acre and three quarters in Southwark-bridge-road, of the estimated value of £35,000, for the purpose of a central station for the Fire Brigade. Permission was given to Mr. W. A. T. Amhurst to erect a statue of William Tyndale, the translator of the Bible, in the garden on the Embankment west of Charing-cross Railway bridge.

The annual meeting of that useful society, the News-vendors' Provident and Benevolent Institution, of which the Earl of Derby is the president, was held on Tuesday, at the offices, Laurence Pountney-hill—Mr. Edward Legge took the chair. The income of the year was not up to the average. The institution had effected much good and had relieved many urgent cases. The income (including £159 from last year) was £864, and the expenditure £500. A pensioner was elected.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the second week of June) was 79,094, of whom 34,162 were in workhouses and 44,932 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1875, 1874, and 1873 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 6262, 15,942, and 22,796 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 813, of whom 564 were men, 183 women, and 66 children.

The large room of the Jews' Free School was thronged, on Sunday afternoon, when Sir Nathaniel M. de Rothschild, Bart., M.P., presided at the distribution of prizes. This institution, which is regarded as one of the largest of the kind in the United Kingdom, at the present time educates about 2000 pupils, boys and girls; and, although these for the most part belong to the very poorest class of the community, the Government inspector, in his report recently handed in, speaks in the highest terms of the progress made by the scholars. A portrait of the late Sir A. Rothschild, by Miss Rebecca Solomon, was unveiled.

A horse show was held at the Alexandra Palace on Tuesday and the three following days. Over £1000 was given in prizes, the champion cup for the best horse in the hunter classes being taken by Mr. Hutchinson's Jester. Jumping prizes were competed for every day. On Wednesday the Four-in-Hand Club visited the show in strength. The jumping competitions were witnessed by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and many distinguished visitors who accompanied the members of the Four-in-Hand Club on the fifteen coaches. The party of eighty-five lunched in the big marquee, and did not leave the ground until nearly five o'clock. On Thursday several drags of the Coaching Club were at the palace.

The 118th anniversary meeting and prize distribution to the pupils of the Orphan Working School took place last week in the large dining-hall of the institution, which was densely crowded by its friends and supporters. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., presided. The chairman opened the proceedings by referring to the history and progress of the institution. There are now 410 inmates—viz., 271 boys and 139 girls—making a total of 3068 fatherless and other necessitous children who have enjoyed the fostering care and Christian education it has afforded since its foundation. A general examination of the various classes in scripture, geography, botany, physiology, grammar, spelling, and mental arithmetic then took place, interspersed with vocal entertainments.

The annual bazaar in aid of the French charitable institutions in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square was held, by permission of the Marquise d'Harcourt, at the French Embassy, on Wednesday and Thursday. The abundance of the objects for sale sent from France augured well for the success of the bazaar. There were pictures, books, Sevres china, photographs, toys, bonbons, lace, furniture; and, in fact, all in which French industry and taste excel. These were sold at fixed prices. Among the stallholders were Lady Howard of Glossop, the Marchioness of Bute, the Countess of Shannon and Galloway, Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Herbert of Lea, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Lady Seymour, and Mrs. Sassoon. On the first day £600 worth of goods were sold.

Nothing was wanting in weather to enhance the brilliant scene in the Botanic Society's Gardens on Wednesday, when the second summer show was held, and highly enjoyed by an illustrious company of visitors. The Princess of Wales, with the Princess Mary of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck, visited the gardens in the morning, and expressed much pleasure at the exceptionally good show, as well as at the admirable arrangements. Pelargoniums, as is generally the case at this time of the year, formed the most prominent feature of the exhibition; but the collection of orchids was truly magnificent, those exhibited by the gardener to Lord Lonsborough carrying off the first prize. There was also a large number of new plants very tastefully arranged. The show of fruit was good. The bands of the 1st Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards played a selection of music during the afternoon. The visitors exceeded 10,000.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, was held, on Monday, at the house of the Society of Arts. After the election of new members, a paper by Professor Morris, M.D., of Michigan University, On the Theory of Unconscious Intelligence as opposed to Theism, was read. The paper discussed the theories which have been put forward on the subject. The Indian philosophers seem to have held the doctrine of unconscious intelligence, and it was certainly taught by Plato, Aristotle, and the neo-Platonists. Descartes and Spinoza, on the other hand, affirmed the inseparability of thought and consciousness. Leibnitz endeavoured to find a middle course. Locke thought with Descartes; but Cadworth inclined to the Platonic side. The great philosopher of the unconscious in our own day is Hartmann. The Professor

examined his views at some length, and then distinctly laid down the proposition that consciousness and intelligence imply one another, and that, therefore, "unconscious intelligence" is a self-contradictory phrase. A discussion ensued.—The next meeting was announced to be on July 3, before which it was requested that applicants for membership would send in their names to the honorary secretary.

There were 2474 births and 1280 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase in population, the births exceeded by 228, whereas the deaths were 16 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the three previous weeks had been equal to 21.6, 20.1, and 19.2, further declined last week to 19.1. The 1280 deaths included 4 from smallpox, 40 from measles, 28 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 42 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 160 deaths were referred, against 197 and 177 in the two preceding weeks. These 160 deaths were 86 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 2.4 per 1000. The fatal cases of whooping-cough showed a marked decline from the numbers in recent weeks. The 22 deaths referred to fever were 12 below the corrected average: 4 were certified as typhus, 9 as enteric or typhoid, and 9 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the two previous weeks had been 276 and 231, further declined last week to 215, but exceeded the corrected average in the corresponding week of the last ten years by 29. Six deaths (including a case of suicide) were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

### NOVELS.

In one of those Australian townships which spring up like mushrooms, and become flourishing communities in the course of a decade, a graphic—albeit, disconnected—story opens with what is probably a truthful description of life "at the golden end of the world," inasmuch as the author has dwelt in the land he pictures so skilfully. The Australian scenes in Mr. B. L. Farjeon's three-volume novel, *At the Sign of the Silver Flagon* (Tinsley Brothers), have, therefore, a certain value apart from the interest of the story, which tersely relates how an English "navy" becomes the leading man of Silver Creek by reason of his rough energy and enterprise; how a younger immigrant, Philip Rowe, falls in love with and marries the beauty of a strolling company of players; how Philip dies from injuries received in a fire that the manager rescues him from; and how that Philip's widow, returning with her old manager to England, is enabled to pay her debt of gratitude to him. A complete tale in itself might have been formed of the stirring incidents of life at the antipodes; but the Australian portion of the book forms merely a prologue to the story of the *The Silver Flagon* proper, situated "in one of the prettiest nooks in Devonshire, the garden of England, where the hedges and hill-slopes are filled with apple-trees." Philip's father, Gideon Rowe, is landlord of this inviting inn; and one summer evening he has to prepare a most extraordinary banquet—a feast for thirteen, with the full complement of covers and waiters, but with only one diner! Each course is served as though the party were complete. The solitary diner, Mr. Weston, looks with a strange feeling of awe on the portraits of the twelve friends who will never more sit down to that annual banquet. He remembers a chance saying of one of them, Reuben Thorne:—"If I happen not to be myself the last survivor of this party, I promise to visit him, whoever he may be, and drink wine with him once more." How this promise is kept later in the evening, how the strange meeting results in a renewal of the old bond of friendship between Mr. Weston and the friend of his youth, Manager Hart, and in the marriage of the manager's daughter with Mr. Weston's son and heir, may appear improbable enough, but will be found ingeniously brought about "At the Sign of the Silver Flagon."

"Mark Twain" has dropped the humorous exaggerations of his "Jumping Frog" and "Innocents Abroad" in his fresh and racy story of *Tom Sawyer* (Chatto and Windus). "Although," writes this popular American humorist in his preface, "my book is intended mainly for the entertainment of boys and girls, I hope it will not be shunned by men and women on that account; for part of my plan has been to try to write pleasantly, to remind adults of what they once were themselves, and of how they felt and thought and talked, and what queer enterprises they sometimes engaged in." So very human is "Tom Sawyer" in its faithful delineation of boy-life that it cannot fail to realise the hope of "Mark Twain," and amuse everyone who, in the words of the song, "would" he "were a boy again!" All the love of mischief, hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, foolhardy pranks and acts of bravery that make Tom Sawyer stand out as a veritable portrait from the life are set down by Mr. Clemens with unfailing fidelity to nature; and that element of adventure so dear to boys is supplied in a manner to satisfy the appetite for the strangest sensational fare. It is the faithful portrayal of boy-life, however—not the midnight murder in a churchyard of which Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn are eye-witnesses, nor the piratical venture of Tom and his mates, nor even the wanderings of Tom and his sweetheart whilst lost in the cave—that makes "Mark Twain's" last volume so welcome, and that will, doubtless, win for him even a wider circle of readers than he has at present.

An Irish story which sketches Ireland as it is, and without the glamour of false sentiment, is so rare to meet with that we may warmly welcome the two-volume novel to which Mr. William Mackay has given the title of *The Popular Idol* (Bentley and Son). The style is racy, as an Irishman's speech is. The characters, moreover, are lifelike. Mister Murphy, of the *Ballymoreen Eagle*, the "Popular Idol" himself, with his blarney and brogue, is plainly a faithful portrait of a class of Irishmen who trade on the patriotism of their fellow-countrymen. Equally lifelike is his handsome, black-eyed daughter, "of that Spanish type which is encountered oftentimes in the county of Galway," the dashing Irish girl with whom the somewhat colourless young English artist, Frank Edgehill, has a flirtation, thereby nearly losing the hand of his betrothed, Kate Fitzgerald. The latter young lady is loved to distraction by The O'Banagher, M.P., whose proposal to Kate in a ball-room is the most diverting episode in the book. There is a tragedy also in *The Popular Idol*. What is reported in the newspapers as "an agrarian murder" is committed. Frank Edgehill's uncle, Mr. M'Tavish, is shot dead; and in describing the crime and the trial Mr. Mackay justly and impartially speaks of the lawlessness encouraged by the so-called "national" press of Ireland at the period he writes of. These expressions of opinion, however, are never unduly obtruded. They arise naturally in the course of the story, which presents the brightest and freshest, as well as truest, picture of a certain phase of Irish life that has been published of late.





DECORATION DAY AT PHILADELPHIA: ORPHANS DECORATING THEIR FATHERS' GRAVES IN GLENWOOD CEMETERY.





THE LATE MADAME DUDEVANT (GEORGES SAND).

## GEORGES SAND.

The death of Madame Dudevant, so well known in literature by her assumed *nom de plume* of "Georges Sand," as an English authoress of no less genius is always called "George Eliot," was recorded by our Paris correspondent last week. This lady, whose maiden name was Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin, was a daughter of the Marquis Maurice Dupin de Franceuil, and was born at Paris, July 5, 1804. She was brought up at the Château de Nohant, in Berri, by her grandmother, the Countess de Horn, who had been one of the most enthusiastic female disciples of Rousseau before the French Revolution of 1789. Aurore Dupin was thus early inspired with high-flown ideas of human liberty and equality; of social democracy, the right of woman to make herself a man, and the mission of every individual to reform the entire world. She was taught as a girl all manner of masculine accomplishments, fencing and shooting as well as riding, and her studies of poetry and romance were combined with the sentimental idealist philosophy then in vogue; but, while at a convent school, her fancy was captivated, for a short time only, by the traditions and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, to which she did not adhere in after life. In 1822 she entered into a marriage, arranged and prescribed by her family, with Baron Casimir Dudevant, a rather dull rustic landholder, more devoted to schemes of agricultural economy than to romantic literature. So they were unhappy together; and the husband—whether or not with just cause—became jealous of her regard for M. Jules Sandeau, a law student of literary tastes and talents, five years her junior, who has written many successful novels and plays. There was a quarrel, and a legal separation, Madame Dudevant purchasing her conjugal emancipation by the sacrifice of her paternal estate, with which the Baron was perfectly content, as he did not understand such a woman, and could not avail himself of her superior qualities at all. It is said that neither she nor M. Jules Sandeau, with whom she formed a literary partnership, could at first starting turn their genius to profitable account in the feuilleton market of Paris; and she contrived for some time to earn a living with her pencil by decorating candlesticks and snuffboxes. But her really high powers of imagination and literary execution—she wrote the finest prose style in the French or any modern language—were certain in time to win public favour. It was in the *Figaro* that she began, writing jointly or alternately with Jules Sandeau under a common name, that of "Georges Sand,"

which seemed to imply a male authorship. In order, without inconvenience or seeming impropriety, to attend the Paris theatres alone, sitting in the pit among other critical journalists, she used occasionally to wear the dress of a man; just as Mlle. Rosa Bonheur is said to have done, for an equally



THE LATE MR. G. W. THORNBURY.

good reason, while attending cattle-fairs and visiting stables in the practice of her art. The romance of "Indiana," planned jointly by Madame Dudevant and M. Jules Sandeau, was written entirely by the former; and as it proved a triumphant success, he took care that she should have all the credit of it. Hence it came to pass that the name of "Georges Sand" was from that time regarded as one belonging to her alone, and she then started upon a very brilliant career of independent authorship, which continued many years. The story of her writing best known to English readers, and one of the most interesting, is "Consuelo," which relates the life of a Spanish opera singer at Vienna, afterwards married to "Albert," a Bohemian nobleman of heroic and philanthropic mind, whose name gives a title to the sequel of the romance. It is, like the best of Georges Sand's other tales, animated by a high moral enthusiasm for truth, virtue, and beauty in nature or in art; utterly free from the taint of low, worldly profligacy which infests the writings of Balzac and other French novelists of that period. Among her most popular works of fiction are to be mentioned also "Jeanne," "Mauprat," "La Petite Fadette," and "Les Maitres Mosaisistes," besides a few pieces for the stage. Madame Dudevant's unhappy disagreement with her husband came before the courts of law, which decreed in her favour, and that she was to be intrusted with the guardianship of her children. She has latterly been living in retirement at Nohant, where she died.

The portrait is from a photograph by P. Verdot, of Châteauroux, Indre.

## THE LATE MR. THORNBURY.

George Walter Thornbury, a well-known and popular author, whose death we announced last week, was born in 1828, the son of Mr. Thornbury, a solicitor. His numerous contributions to the literature of the day were highly appreciated; the best remembered are—"Monarchs of the Main," "Shakspeare's England during the Reign of Elizabeth," "Songs of Cavaliers and Roundheads," "True as Steel," "British Artists from Hogarth to Turner," "Ice Bound," "Wildfire," "Haunted London," "Old Stories Retold," and "Tales for the Marines." He was formerly art critic to the *Athenaeum*, and, for some time, a constant writer in *All the Year Round*. His funeral in Nunhead Cemetery took place on Tuesday week.

The portrait of Mr. Thornbury is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.



## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The competition for admission to the English eight was completed, on Tuesday, at Altcar. The eight are—Fenton, Wyatt, Scriven, Baker, Evans, Radcliffe, Smith, Bertram, Waldron, and Whitehead; the last two as reserve shots.

The Inns of Court Volunteers were inspected in the Temple Gardens, on Wednesday afternoon, by Lord Abinger, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The corps was under the command of Colonel Bulwer, and mustered to the strength of about 300. At the close of the inspection, Lord Abinger delivered a short address to the regiment, in the course of which he expressed the opinion that the Inns of Court Rifles could hold their own with any other corps.

The volunteers of Dorset concluded, on Wednesday evening, their sixteenth annual prize rifle meeting. The battalion challenge cup, value £60, was won by the Wimborne corps. The National Rifle Association medal was won by Private W. Green. Lieutenant Lloyd Jones won the members' cup, and Sergeant Harris the Colonel's cup.

At the Edinburgh rifle competition, on Wednesday, a match arranged by Captain Field, of the English twenty, between twelve members of the southern and twelve members of the northern counties of England was decided. The south scored 692, and the north 666, giving a majority of 26 for the south.

Several events came off on Saturday last in London. Lord Abinger inspected the London Scottish in the grounds of Lambeth Palace, and complimented the regiment upon the efficiency of its drill. In Hyde Park a brigade drill took place, the regiments employed being the 4th Middlesex, four companies, Captain Poole; the 37th Middlesex, eight companies; and the 30th Middlesex, eight companies; and the 39th Middlesex, six companies.—The 19th Middlesex were inspected in Regent's Park by Colonel the Hon. W. H. Fielding.—The 20th Middlesex, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gore Browne, were inspected in the parade-ground at Albany Barracks.

Last week, at their head-quarters, Lord's Cricket-ground, the 9th Middlesex underwent the ordeal of their annual inspection at the hands of Colonel Rich.

Some members of the Middlesex Rifle Association competed, last week, at Rainham for the Grosvenor cup. It was a close match, Sergeant Wright, of the Civil Service, Colonel Radcliffe, 39th Middlesex, and Captain Starkie, of the Queen's, each tying for the cup with 95. In shooting off the tie Sergeant Wright won, making five successive bull's-eyes at 900 yards. He therefore takes the cup and £2 6s. 8d., the other prizes being adjudged as follows:—£2 6s. 8d. to Colonel Radcliffe and Captain Starkie; £1 each to Major S. S. Young, Private R. Bird, and Private G. E. Hinds.

The 1st Surrey Rifles concluded their annual prize meeting on Thursday week. The principal winner was Corporal Messenger, who carried off the Pollock challenge cup and silver medal, the Bread-street Ward challenge trophy and silver medal, and the Sturdy challenge cup and silver medal. The ladies' challenge cup and silver medal were taken by Private Foster; the Macdonald Lodge challenge cup and £5 5s. being secured by Sergeant Challoner.

A return match between teams of twelve men of the Southampton and Salisbury volunteers took place, on Thursday week, on the Salisbury range, and resulted in a victory for the home team by fifty-seven points, they scoring 727 against 670 by their opponents.

The Durham County Rifle Association held their annual prize meeting on Wednesday and Thursday, last week, at the Morpeth Haugh range. The principal winners were:—£12, Colour-Sergeant Pinkney; £10, Private J. Askew; and £9, Sergeant J. W. Flack. The Lord Lieutenant's challenge cup and £7 were taken by Lieutenant Readman. The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, to which was added £10, was won by Private E. Coates. In various all-comers' series the chief winners were:—£15, Sergeant Walter; £10 to Private W. A. Atkinson; and £8 each to Quartermaster-Sergeant Chemiston, Private R. A. Charlton, Private J. Stephenson, Colour-Sergeant Forster, Private Forsyth, and Sergeant C. Mole.

The great event of last week, however, in the shooting world was the fifteenth annual meeting of the West of Scotland Rifle Association, which began on Monday morning and did not conclude until Saturday night. This meeting has been this year, for the first time, held at a new range situated at Cowglen, near Glasgow, and has been a complete success, the entries for the various events being largely in excess of any previous occasion. The first three days of the week were taken up by small-bore shooting, the great feature being the Elcho shield competition, lasting over two days, to decide seven of the eight representatives for the match at Wimbledon. The conditions were fifteen shots each day, at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, at Wimbledon 1876 targets; and, after a close contest, the following were declared the winners, who take their places by right in the team, this year under the captaincy of Mr. Malcolm, M.P.:—Private J. Clews, Renfrew; Private N. Boyd, Irvine; Private R. H. W. Dunlop, London Scottish; Private T. Whitlaw, 1st Lanark; Sergeant Peter Rae, 31st Lanark; Sergeant W. Ferguson, Laverne; and Private R. M'Vittie, Langholm. Captain Thorburn, Peebles, became the first reserve man; Lieutenant R. M. M'Kerrell, London Scottish, being second reserve man. The prize-shooting was excellent, and we regret that we have not room for the winners' names.

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**NOTICE OF PASSENGER-TRAIN ALTERATIONS FOR JULY.**  
THE SUMMER SERVICE of PASSENGER TRAINS from LONDON to SCOTLAND will come into operation on SATURDAY, JULY 1. Express Trains will leave London for Scotland at 5.15 a.m. (Newspaper Express), 7.15 (Mail-Train), 10 a.m. (Day Express), and an additional train at 11 a.m. for Glasgow, Glasgow, Perth, and the North of Scotland. At night, in addition to the Limited Mail at 8.40 p.m., and of the 9 p.m. Accelerated Train, the usual Tourist Train, leaving Euston at 8 p.m., will be reinstated, commencing on Monday, July 3. This train will leave Euston every night except Saturdays, and will be due at Greenock in ample time to enable the passengers to join the Iona steamer for the Highlands of Scotland. It will be appointed to reach Perth in advance of the Limited Mail, enabling passengers to breakfast before proceeding to the North.  
The Passenger Fares, and Horse, Carriage, and Dog Charges have been revised and reduced.  
Sleeping-Saloons for Perth are attached to the 8 p.m., and for Glasgow to the 9 p.m., trains.

**NORTH WALES and LAKE DISTRICT.**  
The usual Summer Service of Trains in the Lake District and on the North Wales Coast will come into operation on July 1. The train leaving Euston at 10.10 and Birmingham at 11.40 a.m. will be found the most convenient for Llandudno, Rhyl, Porthmadoc, &c., as well as for Kendal and Windermere and the Lakes.

**IMPROVED SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND and IRELAND, via HOLYHEAD.**  
Commencing on SATURDAY, JULY 1, the Train leaving Euston at 9 a.m. and Birmingham at 11 a.m. will be accelerated so as to reach Holyhead at 4.45 p.m., and out of the N.W. Company's Ordinary Steamers will be appointed to sail immediately after arrival, enabling passengers to reach Dublin (North Wall) at 10 p.m. the same evening.  
Commencing same date, a New Express Passenger Steamer will leave the N.W. Company's Quay at North Wall (Dublin) daily, Sunday excepted, at 9.30 a.m. (Irish time) for Holyhead; and an Express Train in connection will be run from Holyhead at 3 p.m., and be due to arrive at Birmingham at 8.30 and London 10.40 p.m.  
An Express Steamer will also leave Holyhead at 1.30 a.m. in connection with the Fast Train leaving London (Euston Station) at 5.10 p.m., and Birmingham at 7.30 p.m., passengers being enabled to reach Dublin at 6.35 a.m. (Irish Time) instead of 7.0, as now.

**OTHER IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS**  
will be made, particulars of which will be duly announced. Chief Traffic Manager's Office, Euston Station, June 1876. G. FINDLAY.

The New River Company.—Two Sixtieths of an Original or King's Freehold Share in this important undertaking, conferring Votes for the counties of Middlesex and Hertford. Fifty £100 Shares (£50 per share paid).

**MESSRS. EDWIN FOX and BOUSFIELD**  
will SELL, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, at 2 precisely, FIFTY £100 SHARES (£50 per share paid) in the NEW RIVER COMPANY, one of the most successful trading corporations in the world; its net profit, its income derived from water rates, but from its extensive private estates (entirely distinct from its operations as a water company) producing at the present time ground-rents of very large amount, the full advantage of which holders of these shares participate. The income will therefore have an opportunity of increasing, and for the purposes of family endowment it is impossible to select an investment equal to these shares. But as the present is the final issue of shares, all future capital required will be obtained by calls on these shares until they are paid up, and holders will therefore have an opportunity of increasing their interest in the undertaking without the premium which they would otherwise have to pay for so doing. A further call of £10 per share has already been made payable on July 15, the benefit of which the purchaser will enjoy. The dividend for Christmas last was 10 per cent, and that to be declared at Midsummer is included in the sale.  
The Shares to be offered in Twenty-five Lots of two shares each, and the buyer of one lot is to have the option of taking either lot in the following four, at the same price. The income in respect of each lot is £10 per annum, and the lot is to be sold with a 10-year lease, and a considerable increase in each lot is to be made by a dividend of 10 per cent, and a further 10 per cent may be had in 1880, 1881, and 1882. Particulars may be had of Messrs. Fox and Bousfield, 25, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C. 4, at the Mart, and of Messrs. Fox and Bousfield, 25, Abchurch-lane, Bank, E.C.

**WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.**  
Persons of any age, however bad their writing may be, in Eight Easy Lessons, acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Book-keeping by double entry, as practised in the Government, Banking, and Mercantile Offices, Arithmetic, Shortland, &c.—Apply to Mr. W. SMART, at his Sole Institution, 75, Quadrant, Regent-street.

**LESSONS in CHINA-PAINTING** are given daily at Mr. MORTLOCK'S ART-POTTERY STUDIO, 31, Orchard-street, Portman-square, or at private residence if preferred. Colour, biscuit or glaze, pottery, paint-box, and all necessary materials supplied at the lowest prices. Paintings fired twice a week. Sole addresses, The Pottery Galleries, 203 and 204, Oxford-street; and 31, Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

**GARDNERS' DINNER and TABLE**  
**THE ONE THOUSAND and Two Pattern and Speciality Glass** Services are marvels of cheapness. Perfect in shape, elegant in appearance, and unequalled price. Enamelled in three colours. Complete for twelve persons.  
Pink .. .. £5 5 0 Plain light stem .. £3 5 0  
Blue .. .. £5 5 0 Engraved .. .. £3 5 0  
Green .. .. £5 5 0 Richly cut .. .. £3 5 0  
Marble .. .. £5 5 0  
Coloured Drawings and Photographs post-free.  
Gardners' China and Glass Manufacturers, 433 and 434, West Strand, Charing-cross.

**YACHTING.—GARDNERS' INDESTRUCTIBLE CHINA and TOUGHENED GLASS** are especially adapted to yacht use. Estimates post-free on application.—Gardners, Glass and China Manufacturers, 433 and 434, West Strand, Charing-cross.

**DEANE and CO.'S TABLE OUTLERY,**  
celebrated for more than 150 years, remains unrivalled for quality and cheapness. The stock, extensive and complete, affords a choice suited to all.  
Ivory Handles. s.d. s.d. s.d. s.d. s.d. s.d. s.d.  
Table Knives, per dozen. 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0  
Desert, ditto .. .. 14 0 16 0 19 0 21 0 27 0 30 0 34 0  
Caretters, per pair .. 6 0 6 0 7 0 8 0 9 0 10 0 13 0

**DEANE'S FENDERS and FIREIRONS.**  
Deane and Co.'s Show-rooms for the display of these goods contain a large, cheap, and choice variety of patterns.  
Fenders, Drawn-groom .. £2 5 11 2 2 4 10 2 15 0  
Fireirons .. 1 5 1 15 2 2 4 10 2 15 0  
Fenders, Dining-room .. 0 17 4 10 2 5 4 5  
Fireirons .. 0 10 0 15 1 1 1 10 2 5  
Bed-room Fenders, from 3s. to 38s. 6d. each, from 3s. 12s.  
Deane and Co.'s Show-rooms, 433 and 434, West Strand, Charing-cross.  
A discount of 5 per cent for cash payments over £2.  
Deane and Co., 436, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C.

**SPOONS and FORKS.**  
Equal in appearance and wear to sterling silver.  
Useful articles for presents. Catalogues free.  
Note address, RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, London, W.

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PULVERMACH'S PATENT  
**GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BATTERIES,**  
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(approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris and other great Scientific Authorities in England and abroad).  
**HAVE NOW SEEN THE TEST OF THIRTY YEARS' SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE.**

**THE** remarkable efficacy of these self-applicable voltaic arrangements is so widely known that, in contradistinction to those unprincipled advertisers who publish statements on their own authority, Mr. Pulvermacher prefers to submit the testimony of others, amongst whom are included many great scientific and medical authorities. These unimpeachable testimonies in favour of the marvellous curative powers of this Medical Galvanic system bring too numerous for insertion here, are compiled in the pamphlet, **GALVANISM, NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY,** sent post-free for 3 stamps. The mass of evidence therein is supplemented by the following paragraph, recently found in the standard work (p. 76, 1867) of John King, M.D., Clinical Professor of Electricity, at Glasgow:—"In those cases where it is desirable to produce a continuous current of galvanism and without the intervention of conductors or electrodes, there is no instrument superior to Pulvermacher's Improved Galvanic Chains." These Chains are very useful in many nervous disorders:  
Muscular Debility Aphonia Rheumatism  
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**FOR FAMILY ARMS** (Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office) send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or Arms Painted and Engraved on Seals, Bookplates, Dies, &c.—FUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

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**WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS** at HENRY ROBINSON'S, 42, Piccadilly, London.

Norwegian Belts and Chatelaines, silver and metal, 21s. to 25s. Sets for the Bondol and Writing Table, 21s. to 25s.

Envelope Cases	21s. to 25s.	Work-Boxes	15s. to 25s.
Flitting-Books	5s. to 10s.	Jewel-Cases	21s. to 25s.
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Writing-Cases	15s. to 25s.	Caskets (oxidized)	15s. to 25s.
Flitting-cases	5s. to 10s.	Flower-Vases	21s. to 25s.
Card-Boxes (pair)	12s. to 25s.	Jardinieres (pair)	42s. to 50s.
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Regents' Ladies' Dressing-Cases, silver-fitted, 10s. to 15s. And a large and choice assortment of English, Viennese, and Continental Novelties, suitable for Presents, from 6s. to 10s.

**RODRIGUES' DRESSING-BAGS** for Travelling, of the best workmanship and latest improvements, with silver, silver-gilt, and plated fittings, from £3.3s. to £50. Soufflet Bags, Waist Bags, with antique frames, Carriage Bags and Bags of all kinds at very moderate prices.—42, Piccadilly.

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S. and Co. have prepared for the season a very large Stock of PARASOLS and SUNSHADES, which, for lightness, elegance, and durability, cannot be surpassed. A Choice Assortment for Ladies, Gents, and Children, &c. Price Lists post-free. 40, Regent-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 14, Fleet-street; 75, Cheapside. Also Shipping Depot, N. B.—Sangsters' Show Cases in Exhibitors' Department, Alexandra Palace; also International Exhibition, Philadelphia (Catalogue No. 428, Class 24).

**DUCHESSE HAIR WAVE** gives to the hair a bolder and more natural wave than the ordinary crimping pin, 1s. pair; by post, 13 stamps.—UNWIN and ALBERT, 17, Regent-street; and 6, Belgrave-mansions.

**COILS OF HAIR, 28 in., 21s.; Curls, 24 in., 10s. 6d.;** Handsome Coronet Plaits, 10s. 6d.; an entire Head-Dress of Ringlet Curls, 13s. Sent on receipt of P.O. order. UNWIN and ALBERT, 17, Regent-st., and 6, Belgrave-mansions.

**PROFESSOR BROWNE'S TOILET GEM.** This elegant and fragrant preparation is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success during the last thirty years; it promotes the growth and restoration of the human hair, improving and beautifying the same, while it prevents the hair from falling off or turning grey. By imparting strength to the capillary vessels in the region of the hair-bud the hair is preserved to the latest period of life. The use of the Gem in early life is attended with the happiest effects. Price 3s., 4s., 6d., 6s., and 10s. Forwarded on receipt of stamps. F. Browne, No. 47, Fenchurch-street, City.

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**FLORILINE.**—For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath, and restoring a delicate and healthy fragrance to the skin. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493 Oxford-street, London. Retailled everywhere.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.** If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

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**JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE** gives a beautiful Set of Teeth, makes the Teeth of pearl-like whiteness, and protects the enamel from decay. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. per pot.

**HUNYADI JANOS' HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER.**—"Most valuable."—"Prof. Aitken, F.R.S. 'Most palatable.'"—"Prof. Macnamara." "According to Baron Liebig, surpasses all others."—"The Lancet." 2s. per Bottle, of all Chemists. A wine-glass full a dose.

**ROSSETTER'S HAIR RESTORER.** CERTAIN—HARMLESS—REFRESHING. N.B.—Its success having led to many spurious imitations, the public are cautioned against substitutes.

**GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S** AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 6s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. Perfumers. Wholesale, Hovenenden and SONS, 5, St. Dunstons-lane, W.; and 83 and 85, City-road, E.C. London; Pinard and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

**NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR** restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effective restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOVENEND and SONS, London.

**DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?** Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

**GREY HAIR.—248, High Holborn,** London.—ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR DYE produces Light or Dark Colour. Is a permanent and perfectly natural in appearance. 2s. 6d.; sent post-free, carefully packed, for 54 stamps.

**DENTIFRICE WATER** arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—55, Bold-street, Liverpool. Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s., 6d., 4s., 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

**WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms,** Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest prices given. Address or Gentleman waiting on by addressing to Mr. G. H. HYAMS, 10, Black-street, Regent-street, W.; or Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

## URGENT MOURNING.

"On RECEIPT of LETTER or TELEGRAM MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to ALL PARTS of ENGLAND for selection, no matter the distance, with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), WITHOUT ANY ADDITIONAL CHARGE."

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AS IT SHOULD BE WORN. MATERIAL COSTUMES, TRIMMED CRAPE, from 2s. to 5s. MANTLES, TRIMMED CRAPE, from 2s. to 5s. BONNETS, in CRAPE, from 1s. to 3s.

And every article necessary to be worn. Dressmaking by French and English Dressmakers.

PETER ROBINSON'S COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-street.

## THE BEST BLACK SILKS,

Wholesale and Retail. PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, has now on Sale a Special Lot of Black Silks, at Manufacturers' Price.

120 Pieces, at 10s. 6d. for 12 yards; any length cut.

145 Pieces at 3s. 6d.; formerly 5s. 9d. 75 pieces, at 5s. 11d.; formerly 6s. 3d. 62 pieces, at 1s. 1d.; formerly 1s. 8d. 45 pieces, at 7s. 6d.; formerly 10s. 6d.

Pretty Grosgrain Silks for Young Ladies, in Checks and Stripes, at 2s. 6d.; worth 3s. 9d.

Patterns free.—Address only to PETER ROBINSON, of Regent-street, Black Silk Mercer, Nos. 256, 258, 260, 262.

## DEGOVE'S BLACK SILK,

made only for PETER ROBINSON'S Regent-street Shop. 14 yards for 13 10s.

Ladies are cautioned that other Silks are supplied for Degove's by other shops. To prevent mistakes he has registered the edge.

## A BLACK SILK COSTUME

FOR FIVE GUINEAS OF RICH CORDED SILK.

Having purchased in Lyons a large lot of Silks, we can now make the Costume formerly sold at 5s. for 5s.

For Photograph and Pattern of the Silk apply to the BLACK SILK MERCHANT, PETER ROBINSON'S, 256 to 262, Regent-street.

## BLACK COSTUMES at 2s.

With Material for Bodice. PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street.

## COSTUMES in BLACK BAREGE

and the NEW GRENADINE, at 39s. 6d.

For an Illustration and Pattern of Material send to PETER ROBINSON, of Regent-street, Nos. 256, 258, 260, 262.

## SWAN and EDGAR.

IMPORTANT SALE. SWAN and EDGAR are now offering some great bargains, and exceptionally cheap lots of New and choice Goods lately purchased from the manufacturers, who have been compelled to realise on their accumulated stocks in consequence of the continued depression in Trade.

The Lots comprise Black and Coloured Silks, commencing at 10s. 11d. Black Lyons Velvets, 23s. 6d. Material and Silk Costumes, 18s. 9d. Mantles and Jackets, 18s. 9d. Opera Cloaks, 18s. 9d. Morning and Seaside Costumes, 18s. 9d. Ball Dresses, 21s. 0d. Dress Materials, 0s. 7 1/2d. Shawls and Furs.

Embroidered Cashmere Polonaises. Printed Dress Fabrics, 7 1/2d.; Household Linens, Lace, Fancy Tie, Gloves, Parasols, Hosiery, Ribbons, Trimmings, Millinery, Ladies' Under-Linen, Children's Costumes.

Ladies and Families will find this a good opportunity for purchasing First-Class Goods at very low prices. Patterns free.

Catalogues, showing the great difference between the original and present prices, sent on application.

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Patterns post-free. Standard Makes only, superior Gros Grain, Glacé, Figured and Corded, from 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per yard. Much below regular prices. 108, Regent-street.

## SILKS, FANCY, PLAIN, and FIGURED,

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Patterns free. Every description of Fancy Dress Fabric, suitable for the present and coming Season, from 6d. to 2s. 6d. the yard. Plains, Figures, Stripes, Checks, and 100 other Fabrics. Largest variety.—108, Regent-street.

## DRESSES.—BAKER and CRISP'S

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Patterns post-free. Every kind of Plain, Figured, Striped, Checked, Washing Fabrics, Laines, Lawns, Antique Linens, and one hundred other Fabrics, from 6d. the yard.—108, Regent-street.

## GRENADINES.—Silk, Wool, and Washing.

Patterns free. Every description of Washing and Silk, Plain and Striped Grenadines, from 5d. 1 1/2d. Full Dress. BAKER and CRISP, 108, Regent-street.

## THE MOST LADYLIKE COSTUMES.

Engravings free—viz., the Maude, 2s. 6d.; the Princess, 4s. 6d.; Empress, 6s.; Imperial, 6s. 6d.; Margherita, 3s. 6d.—in all the New Materials for the Season.—BAKER and CRISP.

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Patterns free.—Black Grenadines from 6d. per yard. Plain, Striped, Figured Fabrics in great variety, from 8d. per yard. BAKER and CRISP, 108, Regent-street.

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ARABESQUE LINENS (Washing), Figured Linens, Antique Linens, of every description, from 1s. per yard. BAKER and CRISP, 108, Regent-street.

## PATTERNS FREE.

NEW WASHING FABRICS, Gazina Cloths, Cream, White, Buff, and other Novelties, from 6d. per yard. BAKER and CRISP, 108, Regent-street.

## THE POLONAISE ROMANESQUE

Is the most novel and elegant garment of the season, being adapted for either morning or evening, in or outdoor wear, according to the material used. Price from 3d. to 8s. It is registered, and can only be obtained from Madame HENRY, 36, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

## MADAME ELLIOT'S STYLISH

COSTUMES, elegant in design and moderate in price. Ladies' own materials made up elegantly. Style and fit guaranteed. Stylized Bonnets and Hats from 18s. 6d. Elegant long Paletots and Jackets, very moderate in price.—5, Great Portland-street, Regent-circus.

"We are requested to state that all persons invited to her Majesty's State Concerts, on June 21 and June 28, are expected to appear in mourning, according to the notice in the 'Gazette' of June 5."—Morning Post.

**MESSRS. JAY** have the honour to announce to the Beau Monde that SPECIAL COSTUMES have been designed for these STATE CONCERTS by their French Artists.

## NOVELTIES in LADIES' MILLINERY.

LOUIS XVI. HAT, Black straw, elegantly trimmed. "The millinery department is well catered for also, the prevailing fashion being in hats, flowers, and chapeaus themselves happily to combinations with black."—"The Queen" Newspaper. "Le Bonnetier est un tres-jeu chapeau, souple de forme, garni d'une guirlande de fleurs et de lattes noirs avec mélange de Valenciennes."—Courrier de l'Europe. JAYS.

## CRYSTALLINE BAREGE COSTUMES

NOT WRITTEN, from the best French Models, 21s. each with sufficient material to make up bodice. JAYS.

## COMPARISON and PROOF.

**BLACK SILKS, Full Width, 3s. 9d. per** yard, late 4s. 6d.; Black Silks, 5s. 2d., late 5s. 9d.; Black Silks, 6s. 10d., late 7s. 6d. Black Silks, patterns free. Messrs. JAYS, having effected a large contract at Lyons for these Silks, warranted by the Association of the French Silk Manufacturers, special attention to this importation. JAYS.

The London General Mourning Warehouse, 243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street, W.

## HENRY GLAVE'S

NEW SUMMER DRESSES. The Grande Duchesse Lustre, at 4s. 6d. a yard, in beautiful shades of Colours and Neel.

Leghain 4 Ways, New and Choice Colours, 1s. 2 1/2d. The French Lustre, 1s. 6d., New Summer shades. Purest colored China Aquas, 1s. 11d. a yard.

Superior Roadwork Repines, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 11d. Lustrous Checks, various styles, at 7s. 6d. a yard. French Peige, Stripes and Plain to match, 8s. 6d.

A pretty Black Lustre, in Colours, 8s. 6d. and 1s. 11d. 4 1/2d. a yard. Pattern Lustre, in Colours, 8s. 6d. and 1s. 11d. 4 1/2d. a yard. White Stripes, 6s. 6d.; Checks, 8s. 6d. Lustrous White Grenadines, Coloured Stripes, 8s. 6d. Sages for the Country or Seaside, at 8s. 6d. a yard.

Matinée Colours, various Colours, 1s. 3 1/2d. Kinky and Washable French, 1s. 3 1/2d., very effective. All kinds of Dress Patterns post-free.

534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street.

## HENRY GLAVE'S

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THE GREAT FIRE AT BROOKS'S WHARF, QUEENHITHE.

## GREAT FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.

That portion of Upper Thames-street which is adjacent to the ancient wharf or landing-place of Queenhithe, opposite St. Michael's Church, and near St. Paul's steam-boat pier, was the scene of a destructive fire on Thursday week. The building in which this fire took place was a large bonded warehouse, in the premises known as Brook's Wharf, having an extensive river frontage, in the occupation of Messrs. John Warner and Sons, merchants. This warehouse had ten spacious floors, seven above ground and three in the basement. They occupied an area of 100 ft. square, and the warehouse, which was new and well constructed, was one of the most imposing buildings on the river bank. At the time of the fire it was stocked with merchandise of various kinds, more particularly tea, wine, fruit, and wool. It is asserted that the fire originated in the bonded tea floor, in one of the upper stories. The Custom-house officers and the labourers at work in the wharf left the premises shortly before five o'clock in the afternoon, and everything then appeared to be perfectly safe. The floating engine, generally moored near Southwark Bridge and directly opposite the wharf, had been under trial by Captain Shaw during the afternoon, and there was nothing to indicate a fire. But about ten minutes past five the whole City was alarmed by huge masses of dense smoke rising suddenly into the air, and, there being a fresh breeze from the south, the streets near the river were thrown into comparative darkness. It was about the time when business men were leaving the City for the day, and they congregated at various points commanding a view of the spectacle. Southwark Bridge and Blackfriars Bridge were lined from end to end with crowds of spectators, also the Surrey bank of the river opposite the fire; while the Thames swarmed with passenger-steamers and rowing-boats, great and small. The scene, altogether, was most exciting. The smoke from the burning building kept rolling through the air in clouds, or was blown up the side alleys abutting on the river into Lower Thames-street. Shortly after six o'clock the atmosphere became still more dense, and the crowds on both sides of the Thames more excited. Besides Brook's Wharf, that of Messrs. Beck and Pollitzer, Custom-house agents, adjacent to it, had then caught fire, also that of Messrs. Cousins, wharfingers; while that of Messrs. James Spicer and Sons, paper manufacturers, adjoining, was in great danger.

The whole available strength of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was speedily brought into requisition. In a very short time, by means of the telegraphic communication from Watling-street, sixteen steam and manual engines from Islington, Bishopsgate, Wellclose-square, Clerkenwell, Shoreditch, Tooley-street, Southwark, Deptford, Mile-end, Ratcliff, Brixton, Whitechapel, Westminster, Holborn, Chandos-street, and other stations, were collected, in charge of Captain Shaw, the chief officer, Superintendents Bridges and Gatehouse, and 149 of the rank and file of the brigade. But for two hours, so dense were the smoke and steam, the firemen never saw the upper floors of the building, and their hose had to be brought up over fire-escapes and ladders to the roofs of adjacent premises. About seven o'clock the roof of the building fell in, carrying with it what remained of the three upper floors, in one of which the fire had broken out, and from that time the fire was under control, though until long past midnight most of the engines were still at work. The quantity of water thrown by the land and floating engines upon the premises during the many hours they were at work was enormous, and much damage was caused by the water in the warehouses of the adjacent wharves. Five of the eight floors of the Brook's Wharf bonded warehouse were totally destroyed, with the goods stored up there. The value of the property so destroyed is estimated at several hundred thousand pounds. The Fire Brigade and the Salvage Corps, under Mr. Swanton, were prevented from doing all they might have done by their not being able to break open the doors, which had been locked up by the Custom House officials, as usual, before leaving the place.

On the same Thursday night, while the engines were engaged in Upper Thames-street, there was a fire in the stables of Mr. Philips, contractor, and of Messrs. J. Hall and Sons, tanners, in Long-lane, Bermondsey; and seven horses were burnt to death.

There was a fire on Saturday night in the stables of the London General Omnibus Company at Chelsea. The horses were all got out safely, but two thirds of the building and a large quantity of straw were destroyed.

A horrible disaster of this kind, attended with the loss of twenty-nine human lives, took place, on Friday week, in the Scottish town of Ayr. This happened at the carpet and woollen manufactory of Mr. James Templeton. The factory premises

by that of the 31st Regiment, endeavoured to check the progress of the conflagration; but, in consequence of the scanty supply of water, their efforts were attended with but little success, and the buildings were almost destroyed. It is ascertained that twenty-nine persons, including the man Barr, have perished. One girl, who jumped from a top story, was taken to the hospital in a dying state, and expired in three hours. The stock of finished carpets and wool was preserved, being stored in a separate building, but the machinery and other stock fell a prey to the flames. The total loss is estimated at £40,000. A subscription is opened at Glasgow, Ayr, and other towns of the west of Scotland, for the relief of those deprived of work, and of some families bereaved of their mothers and sisters.

There have been large fires abroad also. On Sunday a fire of great magnitude occurred at St. John's, Quebec; the devastation including both sides of Richelieu-street and the east side of Champlain-street, with seven hotels, nine churches, the Custom-house, the Court House, two banks, the woollen-mills, the docks, the bridge, and several vessels. Altogether about two hundred stores and dwelling-houses have been burned down.—Above fifty houses were destroyed by a fire which broke out at Moscow on Sunday evening.—Three fourths of the town of Kadschory, in the Caucasus, are reported to have been destroyed by fire on Friday. The destruction included the bazaar.

## THE WAR IN HERZEGOVINA.

The observers of foreign politics now tell us that the European Powers are determined to remain spectators of what may happen between Turkey and her subjects and vassals. This does not mean that the pacification of Turkey is accomplished, or on the eve of being effected. The insurgents do not seem disposed to lay down their arms; nor do Montenegro and Servia give up their hopes of annexing the one Herzegovina and the other Bosnia, with the consent of Turkey herself—not, perhaps, a spontaneous consent, but compelled by finding it impracticable to subdue those provinces. It is said that the Servian Government will send M. Cristic to Constantinople to offer disarmament and peace, provided a cession of territory be made by Turkey. Meanwhile the Servian troops will be kept under arms. The Servian Metropolitan Bishop has proceeded to St. Petersburg, there to act as the most efficient representative of his country in these troublous times.

The Austrian Government has ordered the concentration in the eastern and south-eastern provinces of 158,000 regulars and 169,000 landwehr for autumn drill. On the 15th inst. there was a collision on the Austro-Bosnian frontier between a band of insurgents some 500 strong and a company of the Austrian frontier guards, at Bocovac, near Sluin. The insurgent band had to take refuge on the Austrian side, but intended to cross back again. The Austrian officer in command of the detachment which was on patrol tried to dissuade them from doing so, but a shot was fired from the insurgent ranks, which struck down one of the Austrian soldiers. On this the officer commanded his men to fire, and some thirty of the insurgents were killed or wounded. The Austrian General Rodich, Governor of Dalmatia, was to leave for the Bocche di Cattaro, to co-operate officially in bringing about an armistice and inducing the insurgents to treat with the Turks.

Wassa Effendi, the Turkish Commissioner in the Herzegovina, is at Ragusa, where he has published the decree of amnesty and the suspension of hostilities. As in these decrees nothing is said of the concessions and favours granted at the instance of the Powers to those who might return to their homes, a special proclamation assures the insurgents and refugees that Sultan Mourad considers himself pledged by the promises of his predecessor, and is resolved to carry out fully the reforms. Although, diplomatically, the suspension of hostilities is not agreed upon, it has taken effect practically in some districts; and, according to the last intelligence, the



THE RUINS, FROM THAMES-STREET.

comprised four blocks of buildings, and it was in one of the blocks, situated at the back of the works, that the fire originated, on the second story, where a machine for "teazing" the rough wool was kept. When the fire broke out one of the overmen, named James Barr, thinking it of trifling importance, locked the door of the room in which he and a number of women and girls were at work. He meant to prevent the confusion and crush that might have resulted from all running down stairs at once. But it was a dreadful mistake, and caused a shocking destruction of life, besides his own death. The women from the adjoining rooms of course ran out screaming from the building, exclaiming that others were within unable to escape. Shortly afterwards the flames shot up through the roof, which fell in with a crash. The local fire brigade, assisted



Turks had begun the provisioning of the forts without being molested by the insurgents.

On the other hand, the Cetigne correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette* says that the Turks in Bosnia have unfurled the green flag, indicative of a holy war against all Christians. There has been some more fighting, and a chieftain named Golub has defeated the Turks at Petrovaz, taking 125 new rifles and many old ones, besides 2000 sheep and cattle. Two hundred Turks were killed. It is thought therefore probable that the armistice will not be accepted by the insurgents. Our Illustration is a sketch of the interior of a hut at Belovase, where our Special Artist stopped in his journey into the Herzegovina.

### NEW BOOKS.

One very useful purpose is served by the publication of such books as the two volumes containing *The Dramatic and Poetical Works of Westland Marston* (Chatto and Windus); for they enable many a reader, who has probably been an eyewitness of the success attained by the writer upon the actual boards, to study, with the aid of personal reminiscence and in a collective form, a series of plays which have commanded no small amount of popularity within the memory of even juvenile playgoers; and the cast of characters, as it was arranged for the first representation of each piece, being prefixed to the several dramas, to estimate in cold blood, unaffected by the presence and voice and gesture of impressive actor or charming actress, and unassisted by costume or scenery or other accessories, how much of that popularity is attributable to the poetical genius of the author, and how much to other qualities, such as his judgment, his appreciation of a theatrical audience, his understanding of human nature, his knowledge of "business," his management of incidents and of situations. The reader, whether ambitious of dramatic composition, or moved by the spirit of criticism, or impelled by simple curiosity, may thus to some extent determine, from the indisputable evidence afforded by the more or less successful attempts of a contemporary author, how much or how little of the real poetic faculty is indispensable for the satisfaction of the ordinary playgoer, and what is the due proportion to be observed between nature and art—that is to say, how far the fire of native genius must be accommodated to the average temperament of those who fill the auditorium. It is as dangerous to fly too high as to skim too low. Somebody may say that Messrs. Lacy publish "acting editions" of nearly all plays, and that from them a reader might obtain all the advantages in the way of hints towards dramatic composition, of opportunities for criticism, of satisfaction for curiosity, which have been suggested. But it can hardly be necessary to point out how much more sightly and more convenient are two neat volumes, nicely bound, than a loose collection of separate plays, looking like so many pamphlets or railway-guides. Besides, there may be many thousands of persons to whom the name of Westland Marston has been made both dear and familiar from the remembrance of a single play and the enjoyment derived from it, and who would hail with delight the chance of obtaining his other plays, but who, from ignorance of the titles or for many another reason, would never dream of collecting them one by one; and now the chance is offered, them of both pleasing themselves and adding to their libraries a modest embellishment. Moreover, the second volume contains several dramatic fragments and poems hitherto unpublished. As for the writer's merits, the proof of the pudding is in the eating; and the public may be said to have eaten of his pudding with a relish which bears ample testimony to their approval. And if the author's reputation be not enhanced, neither is it likely to be lowered by what there is of dramatic fragment or of poem, hitherto unpublished, whether in the form of sonnet or in any other, comprised in the collection under consideration. In the hope of awakening pleasant memories and of letting the remembrance of one or two plays have its influence with all who may feel inclined to ask for more, it may be advisable to jot down the titles of the principal pieces, together with the dates and the places of their first representation. They are—"Strathmore," first performed at the Haymarket, June 20, 1849; "Marie de Méranie," at the Olympic, November, 1856; "Life for Life," at the Lyceum, March 6, 1869; "A Life's Ransom," at the Lyceum, Feb. 16, 1857; "The Patrician's Daughter," at Drury Lane, Dec. 10, 1842; "Anne Blake," at the Princess's, Oct. 28, 1852; "Donna Diana," at the Princess's, December, 1863; "The Favourite of Fortune," at the Haymarket, Easter Monday, 1866; "Pure Gold," at Sadler's Wells, November 9, 1863; "The Wife's Portrait," at the Haymarket, March 10, 1862; "A Hard Struggle," at the Lyceum, February, 1858; and "Borough Politics," at the Haymarket, June 27, 1846. Such a collection of dramatic works, it must be repeated, in a convenient and a neat form, without any pretentious exterior, is very valuable at the present time, when published dramas are, for the most part, either not intended or not suited for actual representation, or, being the productions of another period, have comparatively little bearing upon the question of what is calculated to find favour with contemporary theatrical audiences.

Whosoever enjoys the flavour of literary viands served with plenty of sharp sauce cannot fail to derive much gratification from *French Pictures in English Chalk*: by the author of "The Member for Paris," a publication in which "the chalk" is, for once, not discernible from "the cheese." But it is not only in point of style that the writer is singularly effective; he has, or appears to have, that intimate, personal acquaintance with France and the French without which, or the happy appearance of it, one of the greatest elements of attraction would be wanting. In the present case, the reader seems to at once acknowledge the hand of a master and to submit without a struggle or a misgiving to the fascination of superior knowledge and trustworthy experience. Not that the author treats his topics in a profound, philosophical, didactic manner; on the contrary, he is rather light, sparkling, brilliant, and even superficial; but on every page there are touches which, as it seems, could only have been given by one who has his subject at his fingers' ends. The pictures are eight in number. In the first we are treated to "a story of a French election," and see how "our rough, red candidate" manages to get himself returned as a "deputy," or French M.P. The peculiarities of the French people, high and low, and of French journalism, are handled very deftly, and set in a very striking and amusing light. The account of the candidature, of its concomitants, and of its result, will appear simply incredible to the majority of English readers; but though a similar course of proceeding would be impossible in England, and though the sketch is, no doubt, even for France, tinged with extravagance and caricature, it has at least a substratum of verisimilitude. In the second there is a somewhat cynical, but at the same time a very graphic and telling, piece of description, based upon a reminiscence of the famous, or infamous, *coup-d'état* of Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1851. In the third we have a series of scenes in the life of a gentleman who is styled "le Ministre malgré lui," and who is represented as justifying the political neutrality he would fain have preserved for ever, after he had

been elected a "deputy," much against his will, in 1871, on grounds which are peculiarly French and of a piquant ingenuousness. "I know four ladies of equal beauty," he would say: "the Marquise de Rosecroix, who is a Legitimist; the Countess de Potofeu, who holds for Louis Philippe II.; the Baroness de Diamantelle, who is enamoured of the Napoleons; and Madame Garrulet, the deputy's wife, who is a Republican. If I were to enlist on the side of one of these ladies the doors of the other three would be closed to me, and that I do not want." In the fourth, the painter, in his happiest style of banter rather than of satire, gives a very lively representation of the manner in which a vacancy that occurred in the bishopric of Ville-Rosé, so called, was unexpectedly filled up. Hits are administered right and left, and in the spirit of the "sapper" to whom "nothing is sacred." In the fifth, with the title of "L'Ambulance Tricouche," the subject of the sketch is drawn from "recollections of the siege of Paris." M. le Curé Tricouche is exhibited in two characters, as he appeared before the war and during the siege. At the former date he is described, with a caustic but not a cruel wit, as having "a good round paunch, apt to contain any amount of pâté-de-foie-gras," and "a fine broad hand, made on purpose for the fingering of fees. He had a plump, honest face; wheezed a little in walking—the effect of the foie-gras; and if he had a two-sou piece in his pocket when a beggar passed, he gave him—his blessing." M. Tricouche had, been helped up the ladder by a patron—so he liked patrons." At the latter date, when he has bravely and publicly abjured some of his errors, he presents a strong contrast, as on the coldest days of a trying winter he is seen "striding, lean and gaunt, beside the ambulance-waggons, and, after twelve hours spent in shivering the dying and picking up the wounded on the fields of Champigny and the Plateau d'Avron," sitting down "to his ounce of underdone horse-meat and his half-pound of gritty black bread." In the sixth, a very smart and highly diverting spectacle is afforded of certain matters connected with the French stage and with censorship of dramatic works, at least as it was exercised under the late Imperial regimen. In the seventh and eighth, entitled respectively "Une Pétroleuse" and "A Hero of the Commune," two very tragic events are depicted, the former very naturally, the latter very vigorously, and both pathetically.

Given a reader of like passions with the author of *Through France and Belgium by River and Canal*, by W. J. C. Moens, R.V.Y.C. (Hurst and Blackett), and the large volume stands a very fair chance of being considered a model of what such a book should be. The two illustrations with which it is adorned are good, impressive, and, as they should be, provocative of a desire to go forthwith to the spots whence they were taken. The style of writing is so far from being pretentious that it is, for the most part, plain and unembellished even to carelessness; and the descriptions of places visited are not overburdened, though they are almost inevitably interlarded, with historical fragments and traditional or other anecdotes. Utility appears to have been the author's main object, and it will be strange indeed if he should not be considered to have not only deserved but attained success. A more useful book of the kind it would be difficult to conceive, for the author seems to have made a note of every detail which might possibly be of service to anybody likely to follow his example. If a man should "wish to know why he should be asked to read the erratic wanderings of a little yacht, and why he should be expected to take any interest in it or its owners," let the author answer for himself. "My excuse and apology," he says, "are soon made; it is for the enjoyment and pleasure of others that I throw open, in these pages, a new mode of travel, whereby a party may, by the aid of steam, luxuriously pass through a great part of Europe, carrying their hotels with them, and enjoying most of the pleasures of yachting without, to many of them, the worst of all maladies—sea-sickness; to say nothing of the awful fears that the slightest occurrence raises in the minds of many of our lady yachters." It must not be supposed from all this that the author has discovered any means of preventing "the worst of all maladies" from assailing the islander during the first and last unavoidable passage over the "silver streak," or that the effect of "the slightest occurrence" is much less noticeable or deplorable on inland waters than out at sea; but the chances of both are greatly diminished, and it must certainly be well worth while to encounter the smaller risks for the sake of feeling the new sensation derived from being "moored opposite the Tuileries Gardens, or under the shade of St. Catherine at Brussels, in the very heart" of two charming cities. The author, either in the body of his work or in an elaborate appendix, has given almost every atom of information the most exacting inquirer could demand, such as the particulars concerning his yacht, its crew, its passengers, and its management; concerning pilots and their charges, concerning coal and its cost, concerning locks and the etiquette observed thereat; concerning distances, canal dues, and other expenses; concerning barges and bargemen, and the advantage of "keeping a civil tongue in your head." The want of the book is that it is calculated to excite a spirit of discontent in all who, having read it, would fain do as the author did, navigating the Seine and the Scheldt and a score of canals, but are the victims of prohibitive circumstances. The author, it may interest the public to know, is he who, some few years ago, became a nine day's wonder as an English traveller fallen among thieves, if so opprobrious a term may be safely applied to the glorious company of Italian brigands.

### BOOKS ON AUSTRALIA.

The doings and prospects of two hundred thousand English people in a far southern colonial province may, perhaps, be not less interesting to some of us at home than the affairs of two hundred million Asiatics in the Indian Empire. A volume on *South Australia, its History, Resources, and Productions*, has been compiled for the provincial Government by Mr. W. Hareus, with the assistance of Dr. Schomburgk, Mr. C. Todd, and Mr. Boothby, official men of science out there, and is published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. It is just forty years since that colony was founded by a joint-stock association upon the Wakefield system of a regulated land sales fund, applied to the introduction of labour, and to the construction of roads or other works of public utility. There is no better managed or more prosperous local commonwealth than this, which if small in population has a vast territorial extent, having annexed the whole continental breadth of Middle Australia to the northern seacoast, and put up an overland line of electric telegraph eighteen hundred miles long. It grows the finest wheat in the world; and its famous copper-mines of Burra-Burra, Wallaroo, and Moonta afford rich compensation for the want of gold. What is better, it has an honest and diligent little Parliament, and has made ample provision for the education of the people. The city of Adelaide, with its fine public buildings and charming Botanic Gardens, of which many views are given in this book, seems to be an agreeable place of residence for those who like a hot and dry climate. It may be recommended for the winter sojourn of consumptive patients.

The neighbouring province of Victoria, which boasts for its capital the city of Melbourne, now much bigger and busier than Bristol or Hull, affords the topic of descriptive and narrative writing in another volume. *Sketches of Australian Life and Scenery*, brought forth by the same publisher, has the air of a fictitious tale, which may be founded partly on the author's personal experiences. It is worth little as a story, but many of the anecdotes, showing the state of "Port Phillip" in the early days of its colonisation, some thirty years ago, will be found rather amusing. The writer, who calls himself Dr. South, was in those days a young medical man freshly arrived in the land of the kangaroo, which animal was then to be seen and hunted not far from the present site of Melbourne. Bush-rangers and black men were also to be met with in that neighbourhood, which has witnessed such an extensive change from a wilderness to a wealthy commercial port. Some of the adventures and sporting feats related by Dr. South are very exciting. After the gold discoveries, which made a great change, from about the year 1851, in the habits and pursuits of the majority of colonists, he went up to a place of quartz-crushing industry called Teb-Teb, over the mountain ranges, and thence removed to Mial, another gold-field of similar character. The rough manners and reckless behaviour of the miners are but too vividly depicted; and it is rather an agreeable relief when Dr. South is induced by the arrival of two sisters from England again to take up his residence in Melbourne. From this point, indeed, there is a fresh start in the interest of the story, which abounds throughout with local knowledge, and is tolerable reading of its kind.

A third Australian province—namely, Queensland, is exalted in another volume to the position of *The Queen of the Colonies* (Sampson Low and Co.), the author of this work being a resident of eight years' standing there. It is a well arranged and soberly conceived description of the topography, the soil and climate, the crops, the flocks and herds, the gold-fields, and other mineral resources, the supply of labour, and the aboriginal race, with the economic and industrial prospects of the country. The older settled districts of Moreton Bay and Wide Bay, nearest to Brisbane, occupy a hundred pages of this volume; there is a chapter on the Gympie and Maryborough gold-fields, and a brief account of the northern districts, which the writer has never personally visited, nor does he seem to have been in the vast squatting region of the interior. We should decidedly caution any fortune-seeking emigrant of our acquaintance to beware of the Palmer gold-diggings, and of the northern districts in general, from all the other reports we hear of their condition. That portion of the coast will, no doubt, become in future years a valuable field of culture for tropical produce, by the aid of Chinese or Indian coolie labour. It is, however, more particularly with regard to the districts within two hundred miles of the capital, between the 25th and 28th degrees of latitude, that the writer's testimony seems worthy of much consideration. We are disposed to believe that these more thoroughly settled parts of Queensland are likely to afford better chances of remuneration than either Victoria or New South Wales, either for intelligent men of the working class, or for enterprising capitalists who will set themselves diligently to the task of staple production. The great natural advantages of Queensland are undeniable; it is, upon the whole, more richly endowed than any other Australian province with the materials and conditions of prosperity, apart from the gold-mines, which may prove to be of temporary value. But the title of positive supremacy, claimed for it in this treatise, is an evident exaggeration. New South Wales and Victoria are still far above Queensland in realised wealth, population, industry, and trade; and so is New Zealand, which last-named colony has its own advantages and attractions, greatly exceeding those of any one province of the Australian mainland. If the question be, for an English family or intending permanent settler, where the best opportunities will be found of making a comfortable home and gaining an assured maintenance, bringing up healthy children and placing them well out in life, there is no country equal to New Zealand, especially Canterbury and Otago. It still remains to be proved whether the second generation of English residents in Australia will not show the enervating effects of climate in a decline of that remarkable energy and activity which the present race of colonists have displayed. The gold-mines will some day be worked out, and the interior desert must form a limit to the extent of pasture land. It is probable that the future progress of Australia will come to depend partly on its agricultural industry, and partly on the development of manufactures, for which only New South Wales and Queensland have the requisite supplies of coal and iron. But for either of these departments of industrial enterprise the colonists will need to exert a degree of patient and steady diligence and self-denying prudence which has scarcely yet been called into action there. And, with regard to the men who do possess and exercise such efficient moral qualities, it has often been remarked that they would have done well at home or anywhere else in the world.

An interesting record of personal observations and information gathered in social converse by two ladies of high intelligence will be found in the volume called *What we saw in Australia*, published by Macmillan. The writers are Miss Rosamond and Miss Florence Hill, members of a family well known for useful labours of benevolence and administrative reform. They passed the greater part of the year 1873 in visiting the colonies of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania; but their longest sojourn was in South Australia, from April 7 to Oct. 23, with excursions to the lakes, to the Murray, to Port Lincoln and Port Augusta, at the head of Spencer Gulf. The object of their earnest attention was the management of prisons, reformatory and industrial schools, and different asylums of public charity, especially the application of "the boarding-out system" to children of the pauper class. In these matters, it would appear, there is much to be learned from the experiments already tried in Australia by the directors of provincial and municipal institutions. The existence, even in that land of plenty, of a certain amount of destitute poverty, as well as of criminality, ignorance, and vice, is a fact which might have been assumed upon general principles, but of which most writers upon the colonies have preferred to be silent. English human nature seems to be pretty much the same at the Antipodes as in these British islands, and we cannot say that it has yet approached, upon the average, a respectable standard of moral perfection. Hence the necessity, even at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, for maintaining those establishments which the Misses Hill were laudably desirous to inspect. Their eyes were, at the same time, kept open to a variety of other objects, features of natural scenery, modes of domestic life, town streets and buildings, rural mansions and the occupations of squatters and farmers, railways, steam-boats, and seaports, in the several Australian provinces visited by them. Having an aunt living at Adelaide, and one or two of their kinsmen having been concerned in the foundation of South Australia forty years ago, they enjoyed good personal introductions to many influential colonists. This, of course, enlarged their means of gathering correct information, and it is an additional recommendation of their book.





1. Proposed Site for the India and Colonial Museums.
2. Government Offices.
3. India Office.
4. Houses of Parliament.
5. East India Association.
6. Institution of Civil Engineers.
7. Association of Chambers of Commerce.
8. Colonial Office.

9. The Clubs.
10. Geological Museum.
11. Royal Institution.
12. London University.
13. Royal Academy and Learned Societies—viz., Royal Society, Astronomical Society, Linnean Society, Geological Society, Chemical Society, Society of Antiquaries.

14. National Gallery.
15. Society of Arts.
16. Somerset House.
17. The Temple.
18. Rolls and Record Office.
19. Patent Office.
20. Gray's Inn.
21. Lincoln's Inn.
22. Soane Museum.

23. New Courts of Justice.
24. General Post Office.
25. The Bank.
26. Royal Exchange.
27. British Museum.
28. Albert Hall.
29. Exhibition Buildings.
30. South Kensington Museum.
31. Charing Cross.

RELATIVE POSITION OF THE PROPOSED INDIA MUSEUM AND OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

## IMPERIAL MUSEUM FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

We are glad to observe the interest which is being manifested in favour of the proposed erection, on the Thames Embankment, of an Imperial museum for India and the colonies. It is one of the many signs which have appeared of late, showing the very different estimation in which colonial and Indian questions are held at the present moment to what they were a few years ago. The reasons of this wholesome change in the public opinion are many: they are partly popular and sentimental, partly political and commercial. The improved means of communication and the greater convenience of travel have established a considerable personal intercourse between all the different parts of the British empire. The fashionable grand tour of the present day is a tour through the greater Britain, which almost encircles the globe. More recently, the visit of the Prince of Wales to India has strongly impressed the popular imagination; the political aspects of the connection between England and all its dependencies have likewise been of late more uniformly satisfactory. The success which has attended the confederation of the North American colonies, the favourable prospects of the scheme for the confederation of the South African colonies, and the vigour and resource shown by the Government of India in meeting the dreadful calamity of the Bengal famine, have all contributed to inspire the public with the belief that English statesmanship is equal to the task of dealing efficiently with all the different emergencies which such an extensive political dominion at all times involves, and that nothing but a hearty co-operation of all the different members of the empire is required in order to enable England to work out successfully its historical destiny. The steady and remarkable development of the commercial and financial relations between England and its possessions is at the same time calculated to bring home, even to those who are insensible to the political bearing of the question, the great material advantages which result from the connection between England and the colonies and India.

This is the main ground on which Dr. Forbes Watson bases his advocacy of an India and a Colonial Museum in London, which together would form an Imperial Museum representing the whole empire. It is likewise on this ground that the Royal Asiatic Society and the Royal Colonial Institute, which have appointed a joint committee for the promotion of the two museums, expect a large measure of public support from the city of London, and from the commercial centres throughout the country, in their endeavours to raise the funds required for the purchase of the site proposed for the erection of the buildings. In view of the fact that at the present moment about one third of the whole trade of England is dependent upon India and the colonies, and that during the commercial depression of the last few years the trade of England with her own possessions has stood its ground far better than her trade with foreign countries, such an appeal should have a good chance of success.

Dr. Forbes Watson's plan, which seems to provide for all the requirements of the case, should be studied in detail in his own account of it; but its chief features may be stated as follows:—

1. A combination of the present India Museum with the India Library, so as to bring together the products, manufactures, and antiquities contained in the museum and the books, manuscripts, and publications in the library, and thus to unite within the same building the whole of the materials available in this country for the study of Indian literature, arts, sciences, and history, as well as for the investigation of the political, social, and commercial condition of the country.
  2. Connection with the Royal Asiatic Society, whose meetings-rooms should be in the same building with the museum and library.
  3. The foundation of an Indian Institute for lectures, inquiry, and teaching, to be organised under the direction of the Royal Asiatic Society, and to appeal both to the public in general and to the more special wants of particular classes.
  4. The preparation of sets of trade museums showing in a condensed form the essential facts referring to Indian products and manufactures, as well as to other special features of the country or the people. These collections should be distributed in England, in India, and in the colonies, so that every important commercial centre throughout the empire should share equally in their advantages.
- The accompanying plan makes clear the favourable position of the proposed site, and its relative situation with regard to the other public institutions of London. Its advantages in this respect are unrivalled. Fronted by the public gardens on the Embankment on the one side, and by the recently-opened Northumberland-avenue on the other, close to the Houses of Parliament, to the public offices, the clubs, the legal and the literary quarter, a museum in this position would be incomparably more useful to the public than the Indian collections,

now temporarily placed in the South Kensington Exhibition Galleries, can ever be in that quarter, so far removed from the centres of public and of business life. The projected centralisation, in the same building with the Colonial Museum, of the Offices of the Colonial and Emigration Agents, in itself necessitates the choice of a central site. On all these grounds we hope and believe that the two Societies which have taken up the scheme will be enabled to bring it speedily to a successful issue. We may add that a preliminary meeting of the City friends of the undertaking is to be held, on Monday next, at the Cannon-street Hotel.

## ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

There was a very fine wind for the schooner and yawl matches of this club, sailed on Saturday last, from Gravesend round the Mouse Light-Ship and back. The sailing would have been more interesting had there been a little more beating to windward. However, the race was a good one. The Olga (218 tons, owner, Mr. T. Alers Hankey) had the honour of coming in first, and sailed well, but failed to save her time on the redoubtable Egeria (152 tons, Mr. J. Mulholland, M.P.), which has won more schooner prizes on the Thames than any vessel afloat. The Pantomime (151 tons, Mr. J. Starkey) made her first appearance in a match since lengthening 4 ft. by the stern. She did not appear to be improved as far as speed goes and, by some awkwardness, she sailed plump into the Mouse Light-Ship and got crippled. The Egeria, generally quick at getting away, led all the way down to the Mouse. The Olga, however, was closing up to her in Sea Reach when her bobstay burst, and she had to be sailed some time without a jib, while the damage was being patched up. The Phantom, in the meantime, got past her, but could not catch the Egeria. The wind freshened to quite a hard blow as they got below the Nore, and balloon foresails and jib topsails were handed, and foretopmasts hoisted. The Pantomime took more scope than the others for her gybe, and, in hauling up for the light-ship, sailed right into her stern, clearing away mizenmast, deck-house, bulwarks, stanchion, and plank, but, oddly enough, only breaking her own bobstay. After the Pantomime got clear she followed the others up the river, but could not be hard sailed, as it was found impossible to repair the damage. The illustration we give shows her fouling the light-ship. There were two first-class yawls, the Corisande (145 tons, Mr. J. Richardson) and the Florinda (136 tons, Mr. W. Jessop), which latter won the prize in this class. The prize for smaller yawls was won by the Neptune, of 51 tons: her owner is Mr. N. B. Stewart.

The Royal London Yacht Club had its schooner and yawl match on Monday, from Gravesend round the Mouse Light and back. Two schooners only competed, and four yawls: the Egeria won the prize in the first-mentioned class, beating the Olga; the prize for yawls was won by the Neptune, belonging to Mr. Stewart. The wind was very light.

## THE WINNER OF THE ASCOT CUP.

By her victory of last week Apology has fittingly crowned a very glorious, though somewhat chequered, career. She was bred by that fine old sportsman the late Rev. John King, better known under his turf name of "Mr. Launde," and is by Adventurer from Mandragora. The latter proved the trump card of the Ashby-de-la-Launde stud, as she also bred those sterling animals Mandrake and Agility, while her daughter Mineral, though comparatively useless for racing purposes, is dam of the celebrities Wenloe and Kisber. Like all her breed, Apology, who is now 11 years old, was not one of the "ripe and early" sort, and her two-year-old performances were very moderate, though at the end of the season she was just running into form, and secured the Home-Bred Sweepstakes at the Newmarket Houghton Meeting from one or two pretty smart animals. In the winter, however, she progressed rapidly, and, when brought out for the One Thousand Guineas, had made so much improvement that she started favourite, and won cleverly from La Course and Blancheleur. The extra half-mile in the Oaks was all in her favour, and she secured a very easy victory, upsetting a strong favourite in Miss Toto; while Blancheleur, who had run third to her at Newmarket at even weights, was beaten quite as easily in the Coronation Stakes at Ascot, though in receipt of 17 lb. The Great Yorkshire Stakes, so fatal to favourites, saw her first defeat as a three-year-old, for Trent managed to beat her by a head over the hard ground. In the three weeks which intervened between that race and the St. Leger the Osbornes effected a vast improvement of her; and, after pulling up so lame on Doncaster Moor that it was doubtful if she would go to the post, she secured the triple crown—One Thousand, Oaks, and Leger—which the great Achiever just failed to gain. A defeat in the Free Handicap at the Houghton Meeting was thought little of, as she was crushed with

9 st., and could not be expected to give 18 lb. to a horse like Lemnos, and this was her last race as a three-year-old. Shortly after this "Mr. Launde" died, and the mare was bequeathed to a relative, who races as "Mr. Seabrook," and who retained the well-known "blue, red sleeves and cap." The latter must have been terribly disappointed with his "gift horse," for during the whole of 1875 the Apology of old appeared to have vanished, and her place was taken by a filly chiefly remarkable for her misconduct at the post, and for never winning a single race. Her last effort during that year, however, gave promise of better things, as, in the Jockey Club Cup, she only succumbed by a head to Carnellon, who was then in great form. She commenced this season by running unplaced in the Great Northern Handicap, with odds of 2 to 1 laid on her; but at Manchester she beat Lady Patricia by a neck in the Queen's Plate, and the Ascot Cup was won in quite her old style, her fine stamina fairly wearing out Craig Millar and Forerunner. She is one of the few mares who have regained their form after thoroughly losing it; and, in the present dearth of cup horses, there is no telling what fresh trophies may not be in store for her.

## THE SUMMER ASSIZES.

The *London Gazette* gives the following list of days and places appointed for holding the summer assizes:—

**SOUTH-EASTERN CIRCUIT** (the Lord Chief Justice of England and Baron Huddleston).—Sussex: Wednesday, July 5, at Lewes. Kent: Monday, July 10, at Maidstone. Essex: Monday, July 17, at Chelmsford. Hertfordshire: Thursday, July 20, at Hertford. Huntingdonshire: Monday, July 24, at Huntingdon. Cambridgeshire: Wednesday, July 26, at the Guildhall, Cambridge. Suffolk: Monday, July 31, at Bury St. Edmunds. Norfolk: Friday, Aug. 4, at the Castle of Norwich. County of the City of Norwich: The same day, at the Guildhall.

**SURREY ASSIZES** (the Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Quain).—Saturday, July 1, at Guildford.

**NORTH AND SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT** (the Lord Chief Baron and Baron Cleasby).—Montgomeryshire: Tuesday, July 4, at Newtown. Merionethshire: Saturday, July 8, at Dolgelly. Carnarvonshire: Tuesday, July 11, at Carnarvon. Anglesey: Friday, July 14, at Beaumaris. Denbighshire: Monday, July 17, at Ruthin. Flintshire: Thursday, July 20, at Mold. Cheshire: Monday, July 24, at Chester Castle. Lancashire and County of Haverfordwest: Saturday, July 1, at Haverfordwest. Cardiganshire: Saturday, July 8, at Cardigan. Carmarthenshire and County of the Borough of Carmarthen: Wednesday, July 12, at Carmarthen. Brecknockshire: Monday, July 17, at Brecon. Radnorshire: Friday, July 21, at Presteign. Glamorganshire: Saturday, July 29, at Swansea.

**NORTHERN CIRCUIT** (Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Lindley).—Cumberland: Thursday, June 29, at Carlisle. Westmoreland: Tuesday, July 4, at Appleby. Lancashire: Tuesday, July 4, at Lancaster; Saturday, July 8, at Manchester; Saturday, July 22, at Liverpool.

**WESTERN CIRCUIT** (Mr. Justice Blackburn and Baron Amphlett).—Wiltshire: Thursday, June 29, at New Sarum. Southampton: Monday, July 3, at the Castle of Winchester. Dorsetshire: Monday, July 10, at Dorchester. Devonshire and County of the City of Exeter: Thursday, July 13, at Exeter. Cornwall: Thursday, July 20, at Bodmin. Somersetshire: Tuesday, July 25, at Wells. City of Bristol: Monday, July 31, at the Guildhall.

**MIDLAND CIRCUIT** (Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Field).—Buckinghamshire: Thursday, June 29, at Aylesbury. Bedfordshire: Saturday, July 1, at Bedford. Northamptonshire: Wednesday, July 5, at Northampton. Leicestershire and Borough of Leicester: Saturday, July 8, at Leicester. Rutlandshire: Thursday, July 13, at Oakham. Lincolnshire and County of the City of Lincoln: Friday, July 14, at Lincoln. Nottinghamshire and County of the Town of Nottingham: Thursday, July 20, at Nottingham. Derbyshire: Tuesday, July 25, at Derby. Warwickshire: Saturday, July 29, at Warwick.

**NORTH-EASTERN CIRCUIT** (Mr. Justice Lush and Mr. Justice Denman).—Durham: Thursday, July 20, at Durham. Northumberland and County of the Town of Newcastle-on-Tyne: Thursday, July 6, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. North and East Riding Division of Yorkshire and County of the City of York: Saturday, July 15, at York. West Riding Division: Saturday, July 22, at Leeds.

**OXFORD CIRCUIT** (Mr. Justice Brett and Mr. Justice Grove).—Berkshire: Wednesday, July 26, at Reading. Oxfordshire: Saturday, July 1, at Oxford. Worcestershire and City of Worcester: Wednesday, July 5, at Worcester. Staffordshire: Monday, July 10, at Stafford. Shropshire: Wednesday, July 19, at Shrewsbury. Herefordshire: Tuesday, July 25, at Hereford. Monmouthshire: Friday, July 28, at Monmouth. Gloucestershire and City of Gloucester: Wednesday, Aug. 2, at Gloucester.

The Queen has granted a pension of £75 a year to the widow of Dr. Emyln Jones, in consideration of his services to Welsh literature, and one of £50 a year to the widow of Michael Banim, the Irish author.

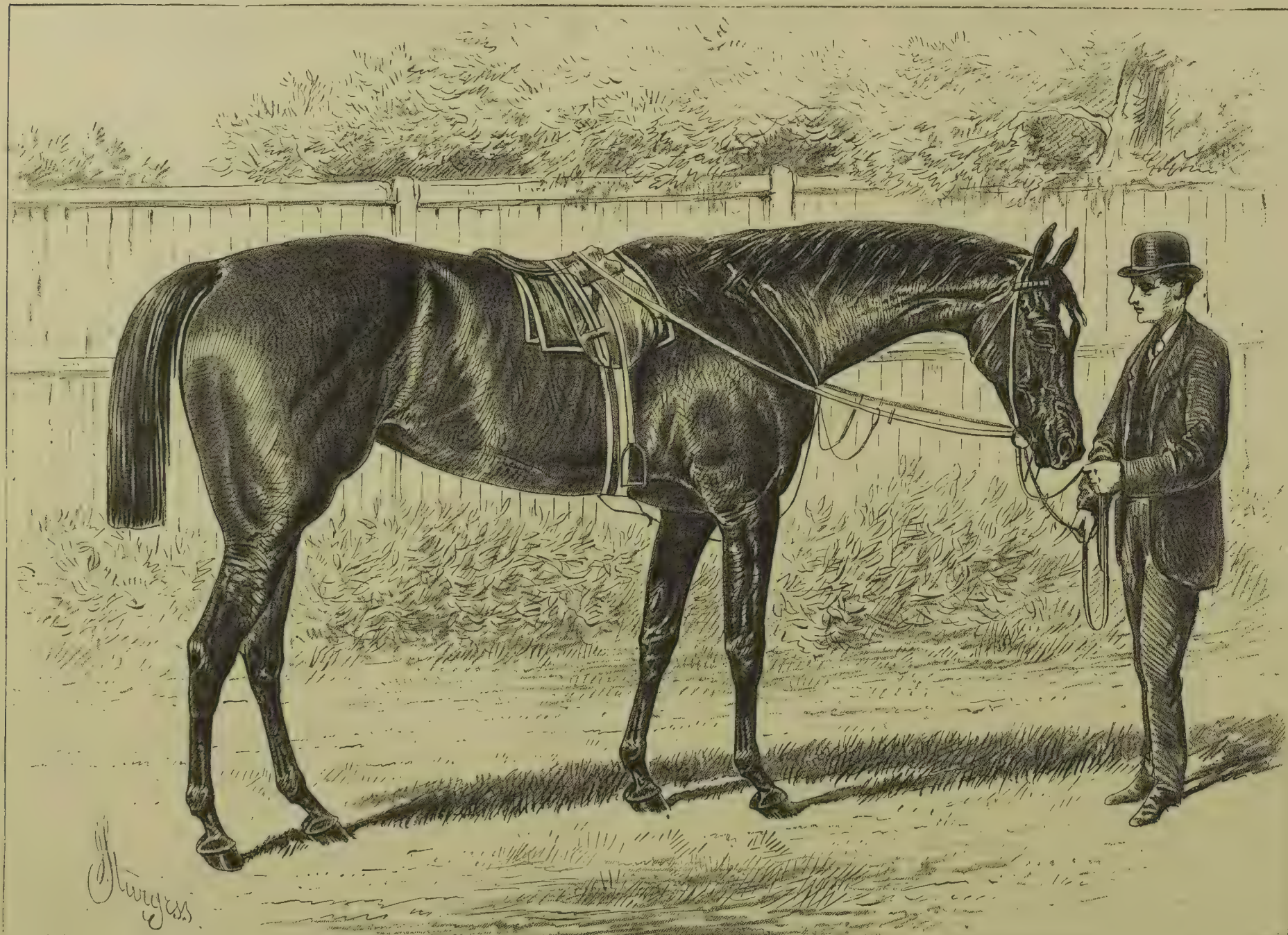
The Midland Association of Baptist Churches began its annual meeting at Leamington on Monday. The Rev. Mr. Blair, of Birmingham, Moderator, mentioned that the association had met uninterruptedly for 220 years, and observed on the importance of considering whether its machinery is suited to modern requirements. The Rev. W. Walters (Birmingham) was elected Moderator, and the Rev. W. Jarman secretary, for the ensuing year.

Mr. Cross received last Saturday a deputation from several towns in the north and east of Devon, which asked him to refuse his assent to the proposed removal of the assizes from Exeter to Plymouth. In reply, the right hon. gentleman said that the whole question was one of convenience, and that people who wanted to remove the assizes must make out a strong case before their wishes could be complied with.



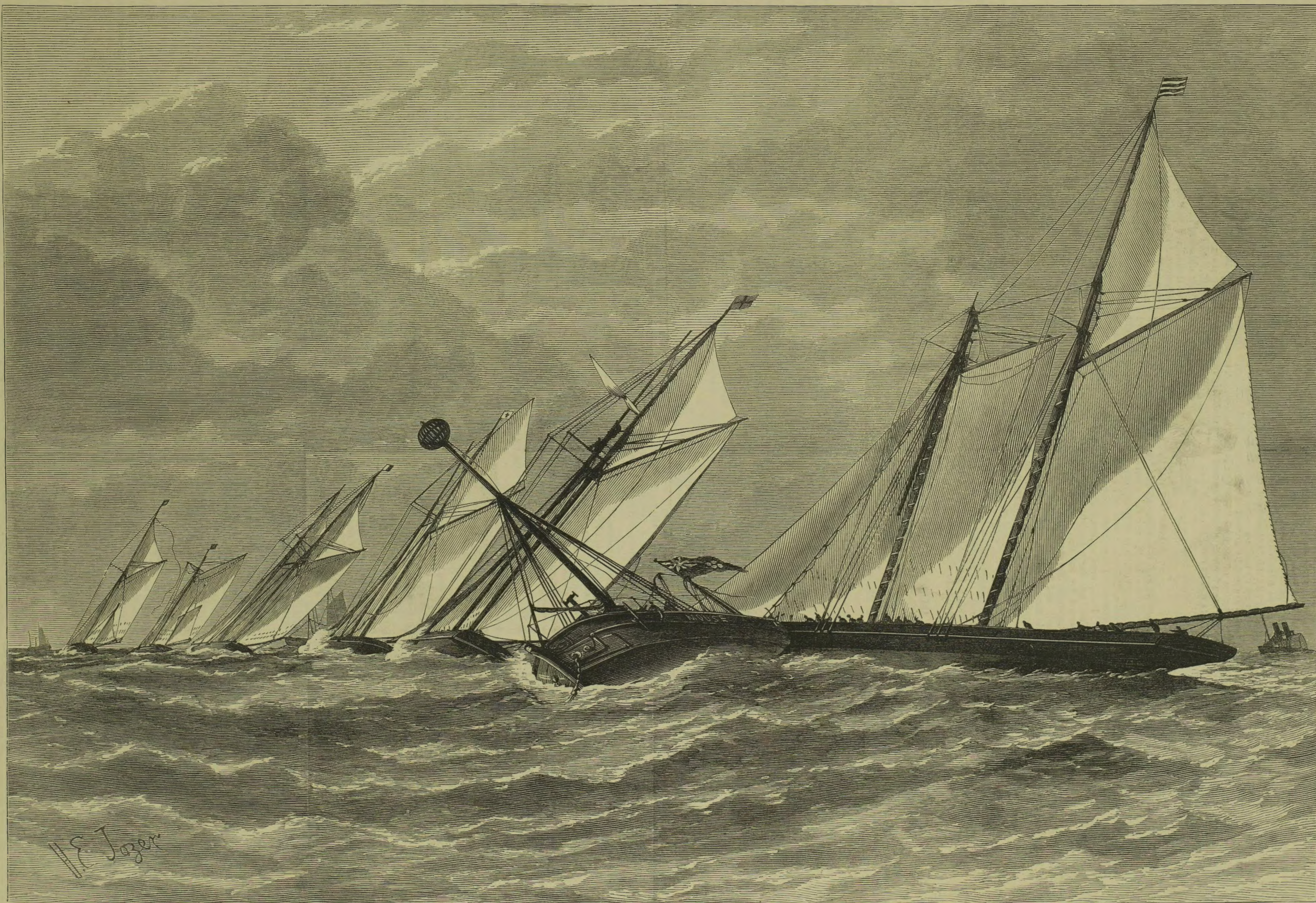


A JOURNEY INTO THE HERZEGOVINA: INTERIOR OF A HUT AT BELOVASHË.



APOLOGY, THE WINNER OF THE GOLD CUP AT ASCOT.





SCHOONER AND YAWL MATCH OF THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB LAST SATURDAY: THE PANTOMIME FOULING THE MOUSE LIGHT-VESSEL.



## FINE ARTS.

The sixty-seventh annual dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Fund was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Saturday last, under the presidency of Sir William Fraser, Bart., M.A., M.P. This society (which is not to be confounded with the Artists' General Benevolent Fund) consists of two branches. The one, the Artists' Annuity Fund, is raised and wholly supported by the contributions of its members for their relief in sickness or old age. The other, the Artists' Benevolent Fund, is supported by charitable contributions, and has for its object the relief of such of the widows and orphans of members of the Artists' Annuity Fund as are left in need. A collection for this latter branch was made during the evening, and Mr. Lambton Young, the secretary, announced the proceeds to amount to £823.

The third portion of the Wynn-Ellis collection was dispersed on Saturday, at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. This portion consisted of the works remaining of those which after having been offered for selection to the authorities of the National Gallery (in accordance with the testator's will) had been by them declined. Among some of the works so declined were, it may be remembered, a few of great excellence and value. This happened when one or more works, by the same master, of equal or greater importance, were already in the national collections. A second or third selection appears, however, to have taken place in regard to this third portion, for it was generally inferior to those which preceded it, and there was a still larger proportion of works of questionable attribution, the prices consequently did not range high. A "Madonna and Child," with four saints, by J. Bellini, sold fairly well at 460 gs., and this was the highest price realised. The following were among the principal items, the figures being understood as guineas:—By Claude—"Mount Helicon," painted for the Connetabile Colonna at Rome, 300. Watteau—"Musical Party," 165. Murillo—(1) "The Virgin in Prayer," formerly in Prince Joseph Bonaparte's collection, 191; (2) "St. Justina and St. Rufina, a pair, 230; (3) "St. Joseph with the Infant Saviour Asleep," 220. Albano—"Diana and Actæon," 85. Canaletti—"The Piazza del Popolo, Rome," 72. Occhiali—"A view of Venice with a procession," 75. Correggio—"A Virgin and Child," 100. Giorgione—(1) "A Sybil," 135; (2) "A Fête on the Grand Canal," 155. Luini, "A Guitar-Player." Raphael—"Madonna and Child, with St. Catherine and St. Lucia," 300. Titian—"Portrait of the Earl of Surrey, from Lord Northwick's collection, 165. Other pictures bearing the names of Greuze, Velasquez, and Salvador Rosa, as also some of those attributed to Murillo, fetched prices far below what they could have done had they been genuine, or at least fine examples; and the same remark, of course, applies to some of the pictures of which we have given the particulars of title and price above.

A monument to the memory of the late Dean Milman, consisting of a recumbent figure on an altar-tomb, is about to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral. Around the four sides of the pedestal is an appropriate inscription in raised letters. The sculptor of the figure is Mr. F. J. Williamson, of Esher; and the remainder of the tomb is from the designs of Mr. Penrose, the architect to the cathedral.

An extraordinary story of the discovery of a lost picture by Raphael comes from Italy. A peasant of Lavagnola, in Liguria, recently took an old picture which had been long in a loft to hang before some broken squares of glass in a window to keep out the wind. M. Disegni, professor of music at Genoa, purchased it for 70f. He afterwards sold it to M. Periano, a connoisseur, who, having had it restored, discovered that it was a Holy Family, which, from internal evidence and some collateral authentication, should be by Raphael. The frame bears the arms of the Rovere family, the archbishops of which relate that a picture on that subject was commissioned of the great painter. The academy of Raphael's native place, Urbino, has since decided that it is a genuine production of the master. Some Italian academies, however, notably that of Venice, have been sufficiently reckless in their ascriptions, though they are accustomed to give somewhat ostentatiously a warranty under the authority of their official seals. We wait, therefore, for further confirmation of the report.

One of the greatest losses sustained by the fire at the Crystal Palace in 1866 was the destruction of the library, which contained a large collection of valuable works on art. Since then the directors have made vigorous efforts to restore the library and render it again a means of art-instruction appropriate to the Palace; and these efforts have now been crowned with considerable success. A new reading-room and library, intended to serve chiefly as a library of reference for art and science, have just been opened. More than 6000 volumes have already been catalogued, and the library is available for consultation by any visitor on payment, as before, of a small fee, without the necessity of becoming a regular subscriber. Any book he requires may be obtained by simply writing his name on a slip of paper provided for the purpose.

Mr. James F. Redfern, the ecclesiastical sculptor, has died, at the early age of thirty-eight. Several important works of High-Church sculpture were from his hand. He executed the elaborate reredos of St. Andrew's Church, Wells-street, which is enriched with many groups and figures. He displayed much skill in treating the long series of figures which now adorn the west front of Salisbury Cathedral. He also produced for Bristol Cathedral the sculptures which led to so much contention, a few months back, on the grounds of the Popish character of some of the emblems and the impropriety of introducing one or two of the personages represented into a Protestant church.

The highly interesting collection of the Prince of Wales's Indian trophies was placed on view to the public, last Thursday, at the India Museum, South Kensington. Some of the excellent sketches taken by Mr. Sydney P. Hall during the Prince's Indian tour are being exhibited.

Mr. R. P. Pullen is exhibiting, at No. 7, Argyll-place, Regent-street, a series of interesting sketches illustrative of the various expeditions to Asia Minor, including the sites of Boudrum, Cnidus, Teos, the Troad, and the Priene.

A bronze statue of James Carmichael, the celebrated engineer, by Mr. John Hutchison, R.S.A., was unveiled, last Saturday, on the grounds of the Albert Institute, Dundee, in presence of a great concourse of spectators. The ceremony was held on the centenary of his birth. Mr. Carmichael was the inventor of the fan blast and of many improvements in mechanics. The statue and pedestal rise to the height of 17 ft. Mr. Carmichael is represented in sitting posture examining a plan, with miniatures of his inventions on the plinth.

A collection of water-colour drawings of the wild and romantic scenery of New Zealand, by Mr. C. D. Barraud, of Wellington, is exhibited just now at the establishment of Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., Pall-mall. It comprises about thirty landscape views, taken both in the North and the Middle Island, some of which are very striking, and are depicted in a masterly style. The most effective, as a work of art, is that of the Gorge of the Matukituki River; but the views of the Kaikoura mountain range, as seen from Waipapa, on the Clarence River, and of the Otira Gorge in the forest, on the

road from Christchurch to the west coast, are likewise very fine. The wonderful terraces of silicious deposit and cascades of boiling water, in the volcanic district of Lake Rotomahana, are also delineated; but these have already been made known to the public here by Mr. D. L. Mundy's admirable photographs, in the volume lately issued, with Dr. Von Hochstetter's scientific notes, by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. Some of Mr. Barraud's views of the inland lakes and mountains, in the provinces of Canterbury and Otago, Middle Island, represent places which had not been shown before in any drawings or photographs we have seen.

The friends of Mr. Tom Gray, the late secretary of the Hogarth Club, are desirous of showing their respect for his memory by making some provision for his widow and child, who are greatly in need of assistance; and they invite the co-operation of all who knew him in this object. A committee has been formed and a list opened at the club, where subscriptions will be received.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The event of this week—indeed, one of the most important specialties of the season—occurred too late for our present record. Verdi's most recent opera, "Aida," was to be brought out on Thursday; and of its musical and dramatic characteristics and their realisation we must speak next week.

Last week's proceedings require no specific mention. The Thursday's performance of "Fra Diavolo" was to have served for the first appearance at this establishment of M. Capoul in the character of the brigand chief; but an attack of cold and hoarseness caused the sudden substitution of Signor de Sanctis, whose performance of the part was noticed by us some weeks ago. The cast was in other respects also the same as then, including Mdle. Thalberg as Zerlina.

This week opened with "Guglielmo Tell," followed, on Tuesday, by "L'Elisir d'Amore," both cast as before. The performance promised for Thursday has already been mentioned. "Tannhäuser" was announced for Friday, and "Aida," for the second time, this (Saturday) evening. The season is to close on July 15.

## HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

On Saturday "Lohengrin" was given for the first time this season, and with the same powerful cast as in its earliest performances here, last year, when we commented fully on the opera and its representation. Again the grace and tenderness of Madame Nilsson's Elsa, and the declamatory grandeur of Mdle. Titiens's Ortruda, were admirable and prominent features in the performance. Signor Campanini sang well as Lohengrin; and Signor Galassi as Telramondo, Herr Behrens as the King, and Signor Costa as the Herald, contributed much to the general effect. The fine orchestral writing was excellently rendered by the band; and the splendour of the costumes and scenery were again conspicuous. "Don Giovanni" was repeated on Monday evening and on Wednesday morning, and "Lucia di Lammermoor" and the new ballet on Tuesday. For Thursday, "Lohengrin" was announced; and for to-night (Saturday), "La Figlia del Reggimento," with the first appearance of Mdle. Mila Rodani as Maria.

Mr. Henry Leslie's concerts completed their twenty-first season, yesterday (Friday) week, with an interesting selection, in which the excellent singing of his choir in various pieces was alternated with solo performances by Mesdames Blanche Cole and Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. C. Abercrombie.

M. Henri Ketten gave a pianoforte recital at Langham Hall, on Saturday, when he displayed his special powers as a bravura player in a selection of pieces by Bach, Handel, Beethoven, Chopin, and Schumann, closing with two solos of his own.

Mr. Charles Gardner's musical recital, on Saturday afternoon, comprised his own clever performances in various pieces, concertante and solo, his associates in the former having been Herr Ludwig (violin) and Herr Daubert (violinello). The vocalists were Mdles. Thekla Friedländer and Redeker, Miss Mary Davies, and Mr. Cummings.

The second of the two extra morning performances of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday, when Mr. Alfred Jaell appeared for the first time this season, and played Schumann's pianoforte concerto with brilliant execution. Another effective solo display was that of M. Lasserre, in a violinello concerto by Goltermann. The orchestral pieces were Haydn's symphony known by the title of "La Danse des Ours," Mr. Cusins's clever overture to "Love's Labour's Lost," and that by Beethoven to Goethe's "Egmont." Mdle. Chapuy was disabled by illness from singing, as was also Mdle. Varesi, who was to have replaced her; and the vocal music of the day was contributed by Mdle. Redeker, who sang some German lieder with much expression.

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert, on Monday afternoon, attracted a full and brilliant audience to the Floral Hall; and no wonder, considering that a long and interesting programme was contributed to by Madame Adelina Patti, Mdle. Marimon, Mdle. Thalberg, and other eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera, Mdle. Albani having been prevented, by severe indisposition, from appearing. Mr. Kuhe's well-known skill as a pianist was displayed in solos of his own, of Liszt, and of Joachim Raff. Mdle. Gaul also played a brilliant fantasia by Liszt. Sir Julius Benedict, Signor Vianesi, and Signor Bevnigiani were the conductors.

M. Henri Logé, the well-known pianist, gave his annual concert at the Beethoven Rooms, on Monday afternoon, when his skilful playing was the chief feature of the day.

The programme of the sixth concert of the Musical Union, on Tuesday afternoon, included Mozart's string quintet in D, Beethoven's quartet (No. 4) in C minor, Brahms's pianoforte quartet, op. 60; and unaccompanied pianoforte solos. M. Leopold Auer was the leading violinist, and Mr. Alfred Jaell, the pianist.

The great Russian pianist, Madame Essipoff, gave a recital at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoon, when her programme was rich in interest and variety, having comprised pieces of the old and modern schools—classical and brilliant.

The concert given by Mr. John Thomas, the eminent harpist, on Thursday, was of much general as well as special interest; in the latter respect from its having included the performance, by the concert giver and Mr. O. Svendsen, of an unpublished concerto, by Mozart, for harp and flute, with orchestral accompaniments. The selection also comprised Mr. Thomas's dramatic cantata "Lewelyn," and much national music.

Mr. Charles Hallé was to give the last of his series of eight pianoforte recitals yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when he would complete his performance of the whole of Beethoven's solo sonatas.

Signor Ardit's annual concert was to take place yesterday (Friday) afternoon, with a selection chiefly of vocal music, to be performed by some of the most eminent artists of the day. Signor Ardit deserves well of the London musical

public, who can scarcely have forgotten his great merits as a conductor exercised for many seasons at Her Majesty's Theatre, and afterwards at the Drury-Lane opera. The promenade concerts to take place this autumn at the Royal Italian Opera House will have the benefit of Signor Ardit's direction.

The concert of that excellent vocalist, Mdle. Sophie Löwe, was to be given at Langham Hall, yesterday (Friday) evening. A specially interesting feature of the programme was to be the performance of the whole series of Schubert's exquisite songs (twenty in number), known collectively as "Die Schöne Müllerin." These were to be sung, some by Mdle. Löwe, others by Mr. Shakspeare, with Mdle. Anna Mehlig as accompanist.

The last of this year's New Philharmonic concerts is to take place this (Saturday) afternoon, when the selection is to comprise Beethoven's symphony in C minor, Raff's pianoforte concerto in the same key (to be performed by Mr. Alfred Jaell), and the overtures to "Der Freischütz" and "Tannhäuser."

Haydn's "Creation" will be performed this (Saturday) afternoon, at the Royal Albert Hall, with Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Foli, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, and Miss Julian as the vocalists.

The annual concert of Sir Julius Benedict, to take place at the Floral Hall on Monday afternoon, offers attractions similar in their specialty to those of previous occasions. The great artists of the Royal Italian Opera, including Madame Adelina Patti, Mdles. Albani, Marimon, and Thalberg, and many others, will contribute to a programme of length and variety sufficient to satisfy the utmost for quantity and the most opposite tastes.

## THEATRES.

A French company from the Odéon has now possession of the St. James's, and they have produced a piece, in four acts, written by M. Pierre Corvin Kroukoffskoi, the husband of Mdle. Stella Colas, and revised by M. Alexandre Dumas, which, having run for 140 nights in Paris, is likely to achieve a great success in London. It is called "Les Danicheff." The scene is laid in Russia, and the story has much novelty and considerable interest. It is, besides, exquisitely acted. The state of manners it represents exists no longer, for at the date assumed the emancipation of the serfs had not been accomplished. The principal character is a Countess Vladimir, living at the Castle of Schava with a female serf named Anna as her companion. These two parts are respectively sustained by Madame Fargueil and Mdle. Hélène Petit, and are both elaborate portraits of special individualities. As might have been expected, the son of the haughty Countess is in love with the female serf, and his mother disapproves of his passion. She determines to prevent the consequences. On the refusal of young Vladimir to marry Princess Lydia Valanoff she takes her measures accordingly, and causes him to consent to a twelvemonth's absence with his regiment at Moscow, promising at the end of that time to promote his wishes, whatever they may be. Meanwhile, she contrives to marry the poor desolate Anna to her coachman, Ossip, a serf. At Moscow we find Vladimir (M. Marais) directly under the influence of the Princess (Mdle. Antonine), who, to render the complication still more intricate, herself loves the young hero. But he is faithful to his first love, and hurries home to find his mistress already wedded to another. Fortunately, Ossip (M. Masset), albeit a serf, is a real, though unpolished, diamond, and acts to Anna in a manner worthy of a freeman. Faithful to his master, he respects her situation, and, foregoing his claims as her husband, holds her sacred for her affianced lover. The serf, in fact, acts like a saint, and ultimately facilitates his needful divorce by taking orders in the Church; then, as a priest, he pronounces the nuptial benediction on the union of his master with the faithful Anna. This part of the story was very difficult to manage, but the religious tone is sustained with admirable propriety. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mdle. Petit for the manner in which she gave expression to her frantic emotions when compelled to sacrifice all that was dear to her at the bidding of the Countess. Madame Fargueil assumed an aristocratic bearing and an icy demeanour, which lent a degree of intensity to the situations and gave them almost a tragic interest. M. Marais, as the outraged son and passionate lover, acted with a fervour and a depth which commanded universal sympathy; and M. Masset, as the noble serf, imparted to the scenes in which he appeared an almost sacred dignity. With so much that is excellent, both in literary composition and histrionic expression, this new French drama deserves the enthusiastic reception which it has secured.

A new and original drama was produced at the Olympic on Monday, entitled, "Home, Sweet Home," by Mr. B. L. Farjeon, adapted from the author's Christmas story, "Bread and Cheese and Kisses." Plays founded on strikes seldom supply happy subjects for dramatic treatment. The present is scarcely an exception to the rule. The first act contains the usual elements of such dramas. Headstrong men and discontented women, suffering from the consequences of their own rash acts, and an employer of labour, Mr. Million, M.P. (Mr. T. A. Palmer), described as a friend of the working man, but who is yet of a tyrannical disposition—"a man of action," he calls himself. The conductor of the strike, Saul Fielding, excellently acted by Mr. Henry Neville, falls under Mr. Million's displeasure, and can find in consequence no employment; and his friend, George Naldret (Mr. George Neville), is similarly situated, but Million's son, Fred (Mr. Lytton Sothorn), comes to his aid, and gives him a free passage to the gold-diggings—his motive for the act not being generosity, but a desire to get him out of the way whilst he makes court to his sweetheart, Bessie Sparrow (Miss Fanny Josephs). Any dramatic interest, however, which might arise out of such a complication is skilfully evaded, for Fielding discovers the trick and thwarts it; Naldret stays at home, and hands over to Fielding the free passage. The third act takes us to the diggings, where Fielding and others are snowed up in the Golden Gully. Here, too, arrive Fielding's wife and child. His companions escape by the underground arrangements; but he and his are left in danger of the falling canvas. By means of a rope, they climb a tree, and ultimately are enabled to arrive at "home, sweet home." Here they find Sparrow (Mr. W. J. Hill) and his daughter, in distress; but, in the disguise of a man in possession, Saul Fielding discharges the rent in arrear, and the curtain falls on the reconciliation of all parties. There is some clever political dialogue in this piece, and the tent scene in the third act, thanks to the ingenuity of Mr. Julian Hicks, was effective. The dialogue, however, needs compression, and the denouement requires a much stronger situation.

Signor Rossi made his last appearance, on the occasion of his benefit, on Wednesday evening, at Drury-Lane. The performances consisted of the second act of "Romeo and Juliet," the second act of "Hamlet," the third act of "Othello," and the fourth act (terminating with the exit of Shylock) of the "Merchant of Venice"—in which Signor Rossi appeared.



Whether the success of this experiment may result in his re-engagement, we are not yet prepared to say.

At the Princess's Mr. Horace Wigan has successfully revived "The Corsican Brothers," and benefited by the scenery, machinery, and accessories already stored up in the theatre, which had been employed by Mr. Charles Kean four-and-twenty years ago, and preserved ever since. The famous brothers are now represented by Mr. John Clayton, who has evidently well studied the parts and sustains them with much force and discrimination.

At the Standard Miss Bateman appeared, on Monday, in the character of Mary Warner. Her performances at this theatre command large houses.

At the Pavilion, Mr. Carden has appeared as the hero of "Twenty Thousand a Year," a drama by Mr. E. Towers, remarkable for its situations and striking effects.

A new picture-scene has been lately added to Hamilton's "Overland Route," representing the Prince of Wales's arrival in Calcutta.

Mr. Nye Chart, the lessee and proprietor of the Brighton Theatre, died on Sunday, in his fifty-sixth year.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### LORD HARLECH.

The Right Hon. John Ralph Ormsby-Gore, Baron Harlech of Harlech, in the county of Merioneth, one of the last created peers, died on the 15th inst., at Boreham House, near Chelmsford. His Lordship was born June 3, 1816, the eldest son of John Ormsby-Gore, Esq., M.P. (of the noble house of Arran), by Mary Jane, his wife, only child of Owen Ormsby, Esq., of Willowbrook, in the county of Sligo, heiress maternally of the ancient Cambrian family of Owen of Clenneneu and Porkington, and representative of the Lords Godolphin. Lord Harlech, previously to his elevation to the Peerage, sat in the House of Commons for Carnarvonshire from 1837 to 1841, and for North Shropshire from 1859 to 1876. From 1841 to 1850 he was Groom in Waiting to the Queen. He married, June 4, 1844, Sarah, youngest daughter of Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart., of Boreham, Essex, and leaves an only child, Fanny Mary Catherine, widow of the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, and mother of the present Lord Kenyon. The patent of peerage, conferred on the nobleman whose death we record, bears date Jan. 14 last, and contains a special limitation, in default of the grantee's male issue, to his brother, William Richard Ormsby-Gore, M.P. for Leitrim, who becomes in consequence second Lord Harlech. It may be remarked that of the Peers and Baronets made this year one of each order has already died.

### THE HON. J. E. FEATHERSTON.

The Hon. J. E. Featherston, Agent-General for New Zealand, died on Monday, at Brighton, in his sixty-third year, after an illness of some months' duration. He had filled most important offices in the service of the colony from the passing of the New Zealand Constitution Act, in 1853, up to the time of his death, and, in his latest capacity, arranged the passage of more than 70,000 emigrants. For distinguished gallantry in the Maori war he was decorated with the New Zealand Cross. Besides being chief of the Executive of his province, Mr. Featherston was twice a member of the New Zealand Cabinet.

### SIR T. HENRY.

Sir Thomas Henry, chief magistrate at the Bow-street Police Court, died on the 16th inst. He was son of the late David Henry, Esq., of Stephen's-green, Dublin, head of the eminent firm of Government contractors, Messrs. Henry, Mullins, and MacMahon. In 1824 he graduated at Trinity College, Dublin; was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1829; and appointed a London police magistrate in 1840. He became chief magistrate and received the honour of knighthood in 1864. Universally esteemed as Sir Thomas was in public as well as in private, his death is deeply lamented. One of his sisters, Anna Maria, is wife of Sir John Ennis, Bart. His remains were interred, on Wednesday, in St. Thomas's Cemetery, Fulham—a large number of his friends being collected to do honour to his memory. A portrait of Sir Thomas Henry will be given in next week's issue.

The deaths are also announced of Vice-Admiral Thomas Lewis Gooch, in his seventieth year, who was third son of Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, fifth Baronet of Benacre;—of Mr. Alfred Bates Richards, editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, author of poems, plays, and pamphlets, an ardent promoter of the volunteer movement;—of Major-General Walter Birch, distinguished under Havelock and Outram in the Indian Mutiny;—of George Washington Brasier-Creagh, Esq., of Creagh Castle, in the county of Cork, J.P. for more than half a century, in his eightieth year;—of the Hon. Caroline Jane Talbot, youngest daughter of James Archibald, first Lord Wharcliffe, widow of the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, and mother of John Gilbert Talbot, M.P. for West Kent, and of the Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, M.A., Warden of Keble College, Oxford;—of Henry Lampson, Esq., second son of Sir Curtis-Miranda Lampson, Bart., of Rowfant, Sussex;—of Norman MacLeod, Esq., of Dalvey, J.P. and D.L. for the county of Elgin;—of Thomas Hewat, Esq., the much-esteemed chief officer of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, in his seventieth year;—of the Hon. Frances Shaw, widow of Gabriel Shaw, Esq., and eldest daughter of David Montagu, second Lord Erskine;—of the Rev. Robert Kelley, S.J., one of the greatest champions of temperance in Ireland since Father Mathew;—of William White, Esq., Coroner for Dublin;—of Mr. Henry Warwick Cole, Q.C., Judge of the Birmingham County Court, aged sixty-three;—of Mr. James Baird, of Cambusdoon, near Ayr, the well-known ironmaster, who recently gave half a million sterling to the Church of Scotland;—and of Major Caesar Bacon, one of the few remaining Peninsular and Waterloo officers, at the age of eighty-five years.

The Welsh Eisteddfod and musical festival at Wrexham is fixed for Aug. 23 and three following days.

The inquiry into the fatal boating casualty at Eastbourne, on Sunday, the 11th inst., in which twelve persons lost their lives, has ended in a verdict of "Accidental death."

W. D. Waterlow, Esq., J.P., of Reigate, has given a donation of 500 guineas to the fund being raised for the building of an enlarged home for the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's.

Last Sunday the premises of Mr. Howarth, New Market-street, Blackburn, were entered, and jewellery worth £400 was carried off.

A new public park was opened on Saturday in the Seedley district of Salford. It is about fifteen acres in extent, and the site commands an extensive view.

Yesterday week the National Congress of Church School Managers and Teachers was opened at Bath. The Bishop of Bath and Wells presided. A resolution was passed strongly deprecating the giving of certificates without examination to persons of twenty-five years of age.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

Boxford W. A. Board, G. A. Messenger, and Others.—Problem 1684 cannot be solved by 1. Q to Q 2nd, as Black can reply with 1. Kt takes R. If you then give double check, the King moves to Kt 4th.

LATTA, STURTON, and W. B.—The first move is correct, but where are the variations? Without them the problem would be pointless.

LICHO DE MALAGA.—The conditions of the competition have not been forwarded to us. J. B. M'KIN, U. S. A.—We have no "free-list," or would gladly oblige you.

J. G. C. and G. C. BAXTER.—Many thanks for the problems.

H. W. GUNSON.—Of course, a Pawn cannot take en passant except when it is on its fifth square. We cannot reply to correspondents through the post.

G. J. SLATER.—Your last three-mover, we are sorry to say, is too easy.

VICTOR G.—No. 3 admits of a solution in two moves and several in three. No. 4 is impossible if Black play 2. R to R 5th or R to R 6th (ch). The other two are pronounced by the examiners to be very much below our standard, besides commencing with a capture.

J. DALE.—Still not quite up to our mark.

W. LEESON.—Your solution was acknowledged last week.

J. B. S.—It is simply impossible for us to reply to correspondents the same week in which we receive their communications. Owing to our large circulation, our Chess column has to be in type on the Monday preceding publication.

A. J. FRANCIS.—The club you mention meets during the winter months only.

F. W.—The magazine has ceased to exist; and we are quite satisfied that no similar venture that bases its claims on chess only will ever pay its bare expenses.

A. K. V.—The game referred to never came to hand.

PROBLEM No. 1685.—Additional correct solutions received from R. H. Brooks, J. J. Heaton, G. C. Baxter, Liceo de Malaga. Those by C. G. H. G., Boxford, W. V. G. D., Drolom, A. E. Levett, H. G. Marriott are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1686.—Correct solutions received from A. A. W. S. B., XVII L. East Marden, J. J. Heaton, Emile F. R. H. Brooks, R. W. S., W. F. Payne, J. Dale, H. Rea, G. C. Baxter, P. S. Shenale, Cant. Wanderers Club, J. B. A., Peter, H. F. Adams, Meg Parker, S. R. V., Woolwich Chess Club, W. Leeson. Those by W. A. Board, G. A. Messenger, Boxford, The Collegiate Club, J. P. Jameson, Overton, and Percy J. W. are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1687.—Correct solutions received from R. H. Brooks.

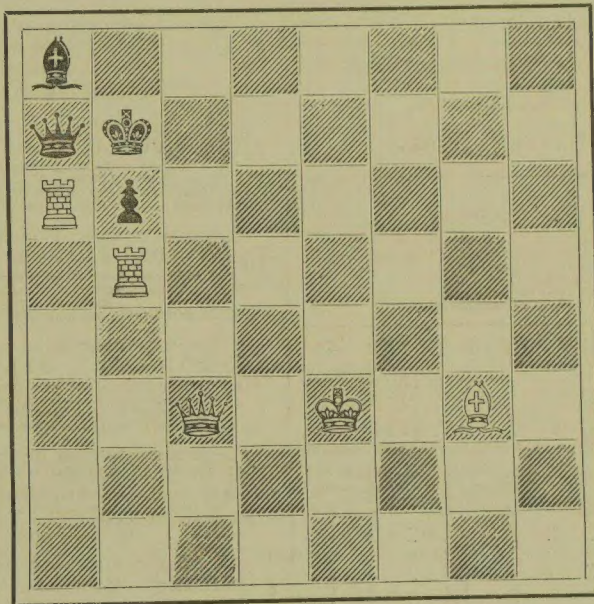
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1686.			
WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. Q to Q 2nd	Kt takes R	2. Q to Q 7th	Anything
	(a, b, c)	3. Mates.	
(a) 1.	K to R 4th		
2. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	B takes Q		
(b) 1.	Kt to K sq		
2. Q to B 4th (ch)	P takes Q		
(c) 1.	B takes Kt		
		2. R to B 6th (ch), and mates next move.	

\* \* The solution of Problem No. 1684 was printed incorrectly. White's first move should be 1. Q to K 2nd, instead of 1. Kt to K 3rd.

### PROBLEM No. 1688.

By Mr. C. M. BAXTER, of Dundee.

#### BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CHESS IN AMERICA.

We append one of the Games played between Messrs. MACKENZIE and ALBERONI, the winners of the first and second prizes, in the recent New York Tournament. (Sicilian Game.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th

Beyond a doubt, the best reply.  
3. Kt to K B 3rd  
4. P to Q 4th  
5. Kt takes P  
6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

Inferior, we think, to 5. Kt to K B 3rd. He might also play, with advantage, 6. Kt takes Kt.  
6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. B to K Kt 5th  
8. P to Q R 3rd  
9. B to K 2nd

tournament our countryman Mr. Bird has contested a number of games with the leading American players, and shown some very good form. He won seven games in succession of Mr. Alberoni, and twelve to two against Mr. Ensor, the Buffalo champion. In addition to this, he scored more than two to one in a series of games recently contested with Mr. Mason. Some of the latter are extremely fine, and we trust to be able to give specimens of them shortly.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—This club has removed from 74, Ludgate-hill, to Moullet's Hotel, 24, Newgate-street, where they were to hold their first meeting yesterday (Friday). Mr. Blackburne will play his annual blindfold match there on Wednesday next.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils, dated Dec. 12, 1874, and March 20, 1876, of Sir John Maryon Wilson, Bart., late of Charlton House, Kent, and of Fitzjohns, in Great Canfield, Essex, who died on the 11th ult., were proved on the 13th inst. by Dame Charlotte Julia Wilson, the widow, Spencer Perceval, the Rev. George Maryon Wilson, the son, and the Rev. Sherrard Beaumont Burnaby, Vicar of Hampstead, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves to his wife an immediate legacy of £300, certain furniture, a residence for life at Southend, and £1000 per annum; upon trust for his daughters Jane Charlotte and Caroline Maria, and his granddaughter Eliza Ella Dora, £10,000 each, and, on the death of Lady Wilson, one fifth each of the capital to be set aside to meet the annuity of £1000; to his son the Rev. Charles Maryon Wilson, an annuity of £100; to his daughter Mrs. Robertson, £5000; to his granddaughter Jessie Wilson, £500; and, subject to a few other provisions, he appoints his sons Frederick and George residuary legatees. Testator's eldest son, Spencer Maryon Wilson, succeeds to the settled estates.

The will, dated March 28, 1874, of the Rev. Robert Pennyman Brown, late of Pull Wyke, in the parish of Hawkshead, Lancashire, who died on April 21 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Mrs. Harriet Brown, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his sons William Thomas Slater, Richard Arthur, and Herbert Edward, £2000 each; and the rest of the property he gives to his wife.

The Irish probate granted at Belfast on April 24 last of the will with two codicils, dated Dec. 9, 1869, Oct. 27, 1873, and April 14, 1874, of Sir Edmund Charles Workman Macnaghten, Bart., late of Dunderave Bushmills, Antrim, Ireland, who died on Jan. 6 last, to Sir Francis Edmund Macnaghten and Edward Macnaghten, sons of the deceased, the acting executors, was sealed in London on the 11th ult., the personal estate in England and Ireland being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives to his wife, Dame Mary Anne Macnaghten, his residence No. 18, Eaton-square, with the furniture, and a rent charge of £1376 per annum in addition to her settlement; to his butler, Samuel Suckling, £100, free of duty, for his faithful services. All his real estate in Ireland and elsewhere he settles on his eldest son; and the residue of his personalty is to be divided between all his children equally.

The will of Mrs. Louisa Janson, late of Stamford-hill, has been proved in the probate division of the High Court of Justice by her brother, Henry Janson, and her brother-in-law, Frederick Halsey Janson, the executors, the assets being sworn under £70,000. The will, which is dated Sept. 15, 1863, after giving legacies to relations and servants and the executors, and to two charitable institutions, and a legacy of £2000 in trust for her nephew Louis Birkett and his issue, divides the residue between her brothers and sisters and her brother-in-law above named in equal shares.

The will and codicil, dated Dec. 29, 1874, and July 27, 1875, of Mr. George Henry Weld, late of Hurstmonceux, Sussex, who died on March 17 last, were proved on the 5th ult. by John Weld, the brother, and Charles Humphrey Weld, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000.

The will, dated Nov. 18, 1873, of Sir John Cordy Burrows, F.R.C.S., late of No. 62, Old Steine, Brighton, who died on March 25 last, was proved at the Lewes district registry on the 9th ult. by William Seymour Burrows, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £5000. With the exception of 30s. to his dear and attached friend, James Albert Freeman, to buy a ring in memory of him, the only legatees under the will are testator's wife, Dame Jane Burrows, and his said son.

Five hundred members of Denbighshire choirs held a musical festival in the open air at Rhyl on Thursday week—Mr. Taylor, chairman of the Rhyl Commissioners, presiding.

J. W. Pease, M.P., South Durham, having erected a capacious school-house at Dugan, in the neighbourhood of Falmouth, has handed it over to the locality as a gift.

The Queen has conferred the Albert medal of the second class upon Lieutenant Alfred Carpenter, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Challenger, for his gallant conduct in jumping overboard and endeavouring to save the life of Thomas Bush, who had fallen from the steam-pinnace which was coming alongside.

Out of 1437 school board districts (exclusive of London) which were in existence in England and Wales on Oct. 1 last, 1415 have furnished information to the Education Department as to their management. In 541 of these districts there were no board schools. The total number of board schools in existence was 1754; and the number attended by girls was 1541. Lady managers to the number of 256 had been appointed by forty-six school boards. The salaries of clerks to boards amounted to £33,530; and the salaries of the 510 attendance officers and visitors who had been appointed, to £30,196. The salaries of the staff reached a total of £72,171.

A correspondent of the *Gardener's Magazine* says:—"It is a common experience that flowers in vases soon perish, and the subject appears to me worthy of a note in the interests of those of your readers who find it difficult to keep their table and mantelpiece flowers in good condition. For my everyday enjoyment I keep filled three vases on the mantel. I used to change the water, and I used also to put lumps of charcoal in it, and yet my flowers soon fell to pieces; but of late years I have found it sufficient to replenish once a week all the winter and twice a week all the summer, and my flowers keep well. On occasions when I have left home I have found them still bearable, if not brilliant, after from fifteen to twenty days; but in hot summer weather they would not, of course, last so long. If they last, as a rule, a week, I think it sufficient; for, after all, freshness is everything in respect of flowers. Thus much by way of preface to a practical remark, to this effect, that the secret of keeping flowers in good condition is not to disturb them in any way after they are once put up. To give fresh water, to cut off the stalks, and so forth, is really waste of time; for, although they will look a little better if carefully touched up and rearranged, they soon after fall to pieces. As to the use of charcoal, it is quite superfluous. If the water sinks too low, as it will in summer, carefully pour some in by opening the flowers gently with the hand. In keeping cut flowers, therefore, the less that is done to them the better."

### CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

CHESS IN AMERICA.—We hear from a private source that Mr. Mackenzie has won the first prize in the New York Tourney, and Mr. Alberoni the second, Messrs. Delmar and Bird finishing third and fourth. Pending the



## MALVERN COLLEGE.

The THIRD TERM WILL BEGIN ON  
MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

## BANK of NEW ZEALAND, Incorporated

By Act of General Assembly, July 29, 1861. Bankers to the  
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ments of Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury, Otago, &c. Paid-up  
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Rorschach, on the Lake of Constance, Switzerland, the  
property of H.R.H. the Duke of Parma and of the Count de  
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sessions near the Lake of Constance. It comprises the Old  
Castle, with modern additions, containing two large saloons and  
about thirty-six rooms; new out-house in Swiss style, with about  
ten rooms; a newly-re-toiled chapel and paragonage; a gardener's  
house, with two dwellings and a back kitchen; two large farm-  
houses, with coach-sheds and stables, &c.; a bathing-house ad-  
joining the lake. The premises are situated in the centre of a  
well-wooded and closed territory, covering an area of about 13  
hectares. Splendid meadows and orchards, park and gardens.  
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## TO SECRETARIES OF SKATING RINKS

AND OTHERS.—Messrs. BARNARD, BISHOP, and  
BARNARDS will be happy to furnish Illustrated Catalogues of  
Chairs and Benches suitable for Rinks, upon application; and to  
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Address, Norfolk Ironworks, Norwich.

## ALTO DUORO, fine old Port, 30s. per

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Dishes, and Sauces. Contains no Fat, and is of a quality  
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Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to  
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bushel; 20s. per sack; Oats, 4s. per bushel; Crushed Oats, 4s.;  
Middlings, 2s. 4d.; Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d.; Peas, 8s.; Tick  
Beans, 8s. 8d.; Split Peas, 3s. per cwt.; Meat Biscuits, 20s. per  
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Many other Patterns, Plain or Highly Ornamented.

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12 Dessert ditto ..	20	7 4	7 6 8
2 Gravy Spoons ..	10	7 4	8 13 4
1 Soup Ladle ..	10	7 4	8 13 4
1 Gravy Spoon, plated on ditto ..	10	7 10	8 13 4
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..	10	7 10	1 2 0
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12 Tea Spoons, plated on ditto ..	10 0	12 0
1 Gravy Spoon, plated on ditto ..	10 0	12 0
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SPENCE'S BEATRICE 4 guineas.  
Cashmere and Silk.  
SPENCE'S LOUISE 4 guineas.  
Cashmere and Silk.  
SPENCE'S FAVORITE 5 guineas.  
Black Silk.  
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SPENCE'S EUGENIE 7 guineas.  
Black or Coloured Silk.  
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The above Costumes are with Bodices  
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may be had with 4 yards for Bodice at  
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JAMES SPENCE and CO.,  
Wholesale and Retail Costumiers,  
76, 77, 78, and 79, St. Paul's-churchyard,  
London, E.C.  
Factory—Blackfriars.  
Established 1850.

## COSTUMES—2000, from 1 guinea to 20 gs.

## HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE beg

to announce that in contemplation of important  
ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to their premises, they have  
determined to DISPOSE OF as much of their STOCK as pos-  
sible before commencing building operations. They will, there-  
fore, reduce a large portion of it to prices that will ensure a  
rapid sale. They will offer special Bargains in  
Costumes, Shawls, Tarlatans, Parasols, Tulle, &c., &c.;  
Mantles, Lace, Cambric Hdks., Tulle, &c., &c.;  
Dress Materials, Gloves, Crêtonnes,  
French Prints, Hosiery, &c., &c.;  
and India Goods, purchased at unprecedented prices at the last  
India Sale, consisting of CHUDDAH, CASHMERE, DELHI,  
DECCA, and other SHAWLS, SCINDE RUGS, TABLE-  
COVERS, &c.  
H. P. and S. respectfully give notice that no Discount will be  
allowed on purchases of goods which have been already reduced  
for this Sale.  
The SALE will commence on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 26, and  
be continued during the ensuing Four Weeks.  
Waterloo House, Pall-mall East, Cockspur-street.

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Indian Outfit, £25. Lists free.  
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